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密勒氏評論報

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SEVERAL weeks ago the Siems-Carey Company of Peking, an American firm engaged in railway and canal construction and reclamation work in China, sent engineers into the province of Honan to make surveys along their proposed railway line that extends from a point in Honan on the present Peking-Hankow railway and thence westward for some 900 miles into the interior provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Szechwan. These engineers started on their work in February and carried with them several thousand dollars in silver to be used for expenses on their trip into the interior. Soon after their departure the party was attacked by bandits, the engineers were captured and for the last several weeks have been held for ransom. In the last few days word reached Peking that two of the men had been released but that one, Mr. Kyle, is still being held, in spite of the fact that the head of the Siems-Carey Company has offered $20,000 to the bandits for his release.

IN ordinary times foreigners may travel in the interior of China in perfect safety and it often has been said that owing to the peaceful habits of the semi-civilized tribes of the interior that a woman might travel unattended into all parts of China and suffer from no inconvenience except mild annoyance from the childish curiosity of the natives. Now, however, owing to the internecine strife that China has been engaged in for the last several months, many parts of China are without government and the persons and property of foreigners are without protection. Of course, with the rest of the civilised world in chaos, it is not unexpected that China should have a fight on her own account—which is a pity, for this of all times is when China should be working to strengthen her position. As has been mentioned before in this REVIEW, every occurrence of this kind furnishes but one more link in certain arguments and contentions that are being advanced by outsiders that China should have a protector; that she is not capable of attending to her own affairs; and in consequence should not be expected to speak in her own behalf in international affairs in which she is a part. China should remember that in America and other parts of the outside world it is only the unusual events, such as the present case, the recent firing on foreign vessels on the Yangtsze, the plagues, floods, and so on, that get publicity in the day's news. Thousands of persons in other parts of the world who never hear of the worth-while things in China *do hear* of the bad things. China's leaders on both sides of the present controversy should realize this, and in view of the present unsettled conditions in the rest of the world should bend every effort to bring about internal peace. It has been charged that the unseen hand of Germany may be doing much in keeping up the present unsettled conditions in the country. We do not know the

truth of these reports, but we do know that these were the German methods that finally brought about the collapse of Russia and assisted in the defeat of Italy. We know that every continued day of internal trouble in China is to Germany's advantage, and to the advantage of other interests that would like to absorb China. With foes both within and without China *must* get her internal affairs in order.

IN this issue of the REVIEW appears a most important judgment delivered by Judge Lobingier in the United States Court for China, in which certain elements of the status of American citizens residing in China are judicially decided here for the first time. The matter came before the Court through the will of one Robert Edmund Lee having been presented for probate. The decedent was born in the United States, his father having been a Chinese residing at St. Louis, Mo., and his mother an American woman. The certificate of birth of the decedent was presented to the Court and also the certificate of naturalization of his father. These documents proved the decedent to be an American citizen by birth. His parents brought him to China with them in 1880, he then being 12 years of age, and he had resided in China ever since. During the latter part of his life he had been a paralytic and could not have made a visit to the United States then even though he had wished to. We earnestly recommend all American citizens in China to read the judgment itself, but for the benefit of those who wish to know in a few words what has been decided it is here stated that Judge Lobingier holds that not only does citizenship by birth carry with it certain privileges not available to the naturalized citizen, but that native American citizens residing in China, owing to their status under extra-territorial jurisdiction, retain that citizenship (regardless of length of residence in China) until they acquire another. Incidentally, reference is made in the judgment to the earlier decisions of the Court holding that such citizens may even acquire an American domicile in China. These decisions repudiate the English doctrine, as announced in *Tootal's Trusts*, according to which British subjects here are treated as domiciled in their country of origin.

ALTHOUGH little publicity was given to the matter at the time, one of the principal objects which Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, had in view when he visited the United States last Autumn was to obtain legislation putting the Court and its jurisprudence on a more certain and substantial footing than it has enjoyed so far. Readers of the REVIEW will remember that last summer certain proposed rules of evidence which Judge Lobingier had formulated, and concerning which he invited suggestions, were printed in this journal. Later on in September when in America, Judge Lobingier visited Washington and made a series of talks before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in connection with his proposed legislation which, in addition to more definitely defining the law and procedure applicable to the United States Court for China, provides for the appointment of a United States Commissioner who, in the absence or disability of the Judge, would have power to deal with probate cases, to sit judicially in minor cases, both criminal and civil, and in major cases would have power of making commitments for trial. Congressman Clarence B. Miller, a leading member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, has written to Judge Lobingier a letter dated at Washington, February 28, 1918, reading as follows:

> Your letter of January 29th has just been received. Unfortunately for me I was away in Europe at the time you were in the city. Upon returning, I find you had been here and was exceedingly sorry to have missed you.
>
> The members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were quite delighted with the presentation you made of matters relative to the Court and our affairs in the Orient. I beg to assure you the matters in which you are interested will receive the attention to which they are entitled, but it is pretty difficult getting things through these days. The procedure is rather slow and tiresome.
>
> When the appropriation bill was up the other day, we changed the language relative to the Court of China, to conform to the views you expressed as to the reorganization. I will endeavor to have the Committee act without additional delay.

The Judge has also received advices concerning the status of the pending bill from Hon. H. D. Flood of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, before which the bill is pending, Vice-Chairman Linthicum of Maryland, and Hon. J. J. Rogers of Massachusetts. A further letter from Mr. Miller, who, it may be mentioned, has visited the Far East several times and spent long periods in the Philippines and who has taken a special interest in the measure, addressed to Judge Lobingier from Washington under date of March 6, reads as follows:

> After writing you the other day, a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House was held at which I brought up the bill in which you are interested. I was able to have the Committee take the bill up for final action, which action resulted in recommending the passage of the enclosed. As soon as our Committee is called on the calendar, we will endeavor to pass this bill. It may be two months before we are reached. If any part of this bill does not meet with your approval, write me immediately, pointing out what suggestions you have for change. Your letter may get here in time.

ALTHOUGH there is no telling what may yet happen, it appears that the plague situation, both in North China and in the Nanking region, is being handled with as much care and intelligence as one can expect to be the case in China, and on the whole the methods employed and the firmness of the officials have been a great improvement on anything that has been witnessed in times of emergency in previous years. There was, of course, a great outcry on the part of the foreign press at the time the plague first broke out in North China last winter concerning the laxity and indifference of the officials and gentry, but the fact remains that although the Chinese administrative machine was slow in getting into working order it did very effective work when it once was set in motion, despite considerable opposition on the part of the Chinese populace. The Plague Prevention Commission has achieved results entitling it to the greatest commendation, and the Taoyin of the Metropolitan Police at Peking has left no room for criticism as to the stringency with which he enforced the prevention regulations. The Ministry of Interior is also to be congratulated on its intelligent direction of the means used for combating the plague epidemic. One of the unfortunate incidentals of the epidemic at Peking was that of a Chinese Christian convert inciting the people to resist the authorities in their legitimate efforts to prevent the plague from spreading.

THE prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which if passed will make the entire country "dry," has already been approved by seven States as follows: Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland and Montana. According to the Constitution, a three-fourths vote of all of the forty-eight States is necessary to carry the amendment. This means that forty-one States have yet to vote and of that number twenty-nine must pass the amendment to make it a law. No State has thus far voted against the amendment, and since most of the state legislatures meet on January 1, 1919, it is probable that there will be a decision within the current year. In case America goes dry, as most persons, including the brewers and distillery owners themelves, now believe, at least one American legal authority in the Far East has ventured the opinion that it will automatically prohibit Americans from engaging directly or indirectly in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors even in foreign countries. As far as China is concerned it will remove American beers, wines and whiskies, which are sold here in considerable quantities, from the Chinese trade. However, since most of these beverages imported into China from America are drunk largely by foreigners and not by the Chinese, who are naturally temperate, China will not lose through a "dry" America, except a small revenue in import duties. The outlying territories and possessions of America will, of course, be affected by a dry United States. Porto Rico and Alaska have already voted for prohibition, and a bill providing for prohibition in the Hawaiian Islands during the war has been favorably reported in the Senate of the United States with a referendum providing for a vote on the question within two years after the close of the war to determine whether the Islands are to remain dry. Pending the decision in America on this important question, it might be well for Americans in China and elsewhere outside of the country who are interested in this question to observe the trend of events at home and trim their sails accordingly. Scientists tell us it is better to break a bad habit gradually than to *be forced to* do it all at once.

THE U. S. Federal Reserve Bank was held up as a model for future British banking legislation in the annual address of Sir Edward Holden to the shareholders of the London City & Midland Bank, of which he is chairman and managing director. Sir Edward Holden is considered one of the greatest authorities on banking in Great Britain, and he is agitating for a change in the Bank of England Act of 1844. One of the criticisms levelled against this Act —which was the work of Sir Robert Peel to meet an emergency—is that it makes no provision for currency expansion, and Sir Edward attributes the necessity for the moratorium to this fact. A London correspondent to the N. Y. *Annalist* says that the fundamental error seems to have been the division of the Bank into two parts, an issue department and a banking department. The former is concerned solely with the issue of notes. Against a debt due from the Government and dating back centuries of an amount of £11,015,000 and securities of £7,434,000 the Bank is entitled to issue notes—known as the fiduciary issue. Against all other notes gold must be held. The difference between the notes actually issued and those circulating, together with the holding of gold and silver in the banking department, constitutes the Bank's reserve, the size of which in past years has regulated bank rate and through it the value of money throughout the world. When it fell it was the first duty of the Directors to see that it was replenished. They resorted to an advance in the bank rate which was usually effective. When, during the crisis, currency was wanted the demand fell upon the reserve, which declined to a point that created fears lest the bank would be compelled to limit accommodation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been asked to appoint a committee, consisting of six of the most experienced bankers in the United Kingdom, to take into considera-

tion the question of repealing the act as soon as possible to prevent a repetition of its suspension and the consequences that follow, or the issuing of millions of currency notes to take the place of Bank of England notes.

MR. B. W. FLEISHER, publisher of the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokio), is at present making a tour of the principal cities of America with a view to interesting American businessmen in a new magazine which he intends to establish in Tokio in the near future. It will be called the *Trans-Pacific*, and will deal with economic and trade conditions in the Far East. Mr. Fleisher recently visited Columbia, Missouri, where is located the well-known University of Missouri School of Journalism, from which institution four of Mr. Fleisher's employees in Tokio are graduates. In an address made February 28 before the Commercial Club in that city on the subject, "Japan and the War," Mr. Fleisher explained that the Japanese were seeking the friendship of the United States; in world affairs Japan wanted to play with, not against, America; she feared isolation in the Peace Conference after the war and she looked to the United States to help her. In answer to a question, Mr. Fleisher explained why Japan had not gone to the aid of Russia. Before the Russian collapse, international politics kept Japan from entering Siberia, although it would have been easy for her to do so. "It was not the difficulty of entering Siberia, but the trouble that England and France anticipated in getting the Japanese out, once they got in. There were rumors in diplomatic circles recently that Japan would enter Siberia. These rumors caused much agitation, but proved groundless. Conditions have changed now. Heretofore the Allies have felt that the Russians would resent a Japanese invasion of their country as much as a German invasion, for the feeling over the Russo-Japanese war has not completely died out."

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* (March 1) prints the following editorial under the caption "The Chinese Tariff—The Present is a Good Time for the Chinese to Resume Independence:"—"It is high time that the Chinese resume control of their domestic affairs, and the present is a good opportunity. For the purpose of profiteering on the Chinese, the alleged Christian nations of the West compelled that unfortunate people to adopt a Customs tariff to be fixed by themselves, and which, in order to perpetuate the economic slavery of the Chinese people, they fixed at 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Certain specific duties were prescribed, intended at the time to approximate 5 per cent, but they have long ceased to do so. Except that this compulsion involved no continuation of the bloodshed by which it was secured, nothing more cynically barbarous occurs to us in the history of international dealing. Chinese products entering foreign countries must pay such duties as those countries impose. Foreign products entering China must pay such duties as the sellers of the products agree to stand. And yet, the statesmen who were guilty of the outrage pretended to represent Christian civilization and very likely some of them habitually said their prayers and thanked God that they were not like publicans and sinners. There is, or has been, in session at Shanghai a conference of delegates from the alleged Christian nations, whose purpose is to increase the specific duties until they really represent about 5 per cent *ad valorem*. This country is represented at that conference. Germany is not. China being at war with the Central Powers, her treaties with those counties are void. She is, therefore, able to fix things up with her 'allies.' China should denounce every one of these Customs-fixing-treaties, fix her tariff to suit herself, and tell her great and good friends who purport to be in alliance with her to go hang. If any of them kick, presumably all China would have to do would be to quote from President Wilson's beautiful speech on the sacredness of the rights of the weaker nations and the shocking wickedness of the coercion of the weak by the strong. Either China would be permitted to regulate her own affairs or we and our allies would demonstrate that we are despicable hypocrites. Which would happen we do not know."

ONE of the most surprising and disturbing features of the Great War, as the N. Y. *Independent* points out, is that coincident with Germany's moral secession from civilization there

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OF THE FAR EAST

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has been an intellectual secession which makes it apparently impossible for the rest of the world to understand the German or for the German to understand us. There is nothing perplexing about mere wickedness. It is as natural, though of course as deplorable, for a community to be cruel, greedy and unscrupulous as for an individual to be so. In attempting to obtain dominion by treachery and butchery the German Government is but following in the path of a thousand forgotten dynasties and empires. It is a long time since the Devil invented any new sins, and the student of history can find ample precedent for what the Germans have done in the annals of other peoples. But wonderment mingles with one's indignation when one reads the sayings and writings of Germany's spokesmen and apologists. They seem to think in a different way from others and even when they write in excellent English their ideas are almost untranslatable. One example of what we mean is the inability of the Germans to realize that there are other political facts in existence than the rivalries of nations. They assume that every one is "pro-German" or "anti-Japanese" or "Anglophile" or "Russophobe"; they cannot understand that any one is interested in the international aspects of monarchy, republicanism, aristocracy, democracy, Catholicism, Protestantism, Socialism, liberalism and similar issues, and may even consider them as of greater importance than the conflicts of languages and the intrigues of diplomats. They cannot comprehend why the American people were, as a whole, suspicious of despotic Russia in the summer of 1917. They scent "British gold" or the "Northcliffe press" as the hidden cause for the anger of the American people at the invasion of Belgium and the Armenian massacres and seek the subtlest causes to explain our simplest emotional reactions. When an American of Slovak or Siamese or Choctaw ancestry expresses disapproval of the assassination of hostages or the poisoning of wells a deep murmur runs through all the German press, and the words are "We understand; he is moved to denounce us because of his Anglo-Saxon ancestry and affiliations." Unquestionably the national state is a fundamental and important political fact, but it is strange that the German of to-day can see nothing else. It was not always so even in Germany. Kant, Luther, Schiller and Goethe would not have asked the first stranger: "Is he a glorious Teuton or only a miserable Frenchman?" Even such enemies of humanity as Metternich and Nietzsche could see over the wall of "Deutschtum" and knew that there were other ways of thought. But the unhappy German of to-day applies his single measure to everything; never whether anything is good or bad, kind or cruel, wise or foolish, civilized or barbaric, but always "Deutsch" or "nicht Deutsch."

Why General Tuan Again Heads the Cabinet

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

GENERAL Tuan Chi-jui has been appointed Prime Minister for the third time within the last twenty-two months. The Mandate announcing this appointment was decided, drafted, sealed and promulgated by the President in less than six hours on March 23rd. No Prime Minister, living or dead, in Europe or in Asia, has ever had such unique experience similar to his.

Those who love General Tuan, however, regret his willingness to accept the twice-given-up office so quickly. His reappearance on the political arena at this particular moment is considered yet much too early. It may do the country infinitesimal good, but on the other hand it will prove injurious to himself. In less than three months, General Tuan will likely find it necessary to leave the Cabinet once again. This view is freely expressed by high officials as well as by seasoned newspaper-men. May future events demonstrate its incorrectness!

Several reasons have been offered for General Tuan's acceptance of the Premiership. It is certainly not for the love of money or fame or power that he has rejoined the public service. He covets none of them. If there is anything on which both the South and North are in unanimous agreement, it is his honesty in money matters. After the death of former President Yuan Shih-kai two years ago, General Tuan has received more public attention than any one in the country. He cannot expect more fame in store for himself. According to his own statement, he has no love for power. Whenever necessary, he has never hesitated to give up positions of influence. A man who loves power cannot and will not do it so heroically.

Then what are the reasons responsible for General Tuan's reappearance on the political stage? People differ in their views on the question. The most obvious of the reasons, however, are the simplicity of his mind and his complete confidence in his lieutenants, who have often acted unwisely and always give poor advice due to their lack of deep political insight and their possession of unusual ambitions, which their chief fortunately does not have. But it is his determination, according to two high officials in Peking, to crush the opposition in the South that has really prompted him to accept the difficult task of organizing a new Cabinet. Unquestionably, General Tuan possesses such tenacity of purpose to a great extent, which is shown even in his chess-playing. Without passing a single day he does not fail to exercise his skill in the art, in which few could surpass him. Even during the

critical time at Ma Chang, whither he went to persuade General Li Chang-tai, now Commander-in-chief of the Gendamerie in Peking, to join him in an endeavor to overthrow Chang Hsun's monarchical movement, he unconcernedly played the game with officers in the camps. He played it on the train while directing the movement of republican troops against Chang Hsun's hairy hordes and while severe fighting was proceeding around him. Here we have his tenacity of purpose illustrated in one form, as is pointed out by the high officials commenting on General Tuan's acceptance of the Premiership. But his determination to win whenever he is engaged in chess-playing, they say, is even more well known among his associates.

Once General Tuan engaged a Japanese expert to give him a course of instruction on chess-playing at a monthly salary of four hundred dollars. The tutor often found it imperative to let his pupil win the last game. Even a better player, General Tuan's son dares not defeat his old man. It is the characteristic of General Tuan that he never acknowledges any final defeat. If he be defeated once or continuously, he will keep on playing until he defeats his opponent. Tuan Junior, so it is said, once outmanœuvred his father and did not reserve for him the final victory. The result was that he was not allowed to rest or to eat or even to sleep. Never does he care or dare to try his skill on his old man again!

The tenacity of purpose, or his unchanging decision to fight the South to a finish, which precipitated the political crisis four months ago, resulting in his own retirement, has thus propelled him to enter into politics anew. The two high officials reiterated this explanation to me in the course of a lengthy interview. They further stated that no matter what serious obstacles might lie before him, he would eventually remove them and then triumph. For a time they may appear immovable, but he will bide his time. When that time arrives he will be ready with renewed determination to try to gain his aim. General Tuan, for instance, resigned a year ago last spring when he failed to secure the endorsement from Parliament of his policy to declare war upon Germany. After having been made by circumstances Prime Minister for the second time, the first thing he did was the declaration of war upon the Central Powers. If his characteristic is rightly understood, this obstinate opponent of the South is again on the war path.

Political supporters of General Tuan naturally consider his appointment to the Premiership a victory. Otherwise they would not have persistently worked for it, although they did it without his consent. The man immediately responsible for snatching the appointment out of the closed palm of the President is General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, backed by over 69,000 Hunghutse soldiers and supported by half a dozen military governors. Discussion on the necessity of inviting General Tuan Chi-jui to organize a new Cabinet, however, began several weeks ago, when General Tso Kun, former Military Governor of Chihli, and General Chang Chin-yao, prospective Governor of Honan, consented to proceed to the front to check the further advance of the Southern forces. On March 22 further consideration of the subject was postponed with the unanimous agreement of the whole Cabinet. When General Chang Tso-ling heard of it he became indignant, as he is one of those who are anxious to see the early return of General Tuan to power. What he did afterwards is now well known and has been fully reported in the press. A *resume* of it is given here.

As an expression of his disapproval of the action taken by the Cabinet and the President, General Chang at once telegraphed to the Ministry of Communications demanding more rolling-stock for the transportation of his troops —possibly to Peking. At the same time he ordered two more *yings* to advance to Fengtai, fifteen minutes' ride to the Capital. His troops in the vicinity of Peking had already made preparations to march into the Metropolitan city and to encamp within the once sacred enclosure of the Temple of Heaven. All this was a veiled threat. The Ministry of Communications, realizing the seriousness of the situation, communicated the information to the President. An urgent Cabinet meeting was immediately called in the Palace. In less than an hour, it was decided to appoint General Tuan Prime Minister. No sooner was this decision made than the secretaries of the President's Office had prepared the Mandate announcing the appointment. In a few hours everything was all over. General Tuan found himself once again at the head of the Cabinet. The next day congratulatory messages continuously poured in from every part of the country, except Kwangsi and Yunnan. Is General Tuan's appointment to the office of Prime Minister in the circumstances a real triumph for his supporters? This question can only be answered by what is going to be unfolded in the due course of time.

Why should those who love General Tuan regret his acceptance of the office, only next in importance to that of the President? One of them thus explains: At the present, different political issues have not yet been crystalized, and there is still the prospect of real fighting ahead. Only out of the real fighting will there emerge leaders both in the North and the South, who will be able to control the political situation on this as well as on the other side of the Yangtze River,

and whose commands will be implicitly obeyed by "small potatoes"—by this name one of our western-educated sisters calls petty leaders. Through it, ambitious men will be able to show true qualities. They will be satisfied if they cannot be anything other than "small potatoes," whilst all their private animosity and ill-feelings which they may harbor against each other are ventilated and vanish. Like grievous women after a good weeping, they will feel better inwardly, and more kindly disposed towards others. At that time the situation may appear more chaotic, but in reality it is almost over. All are tired of fighting, their own private purses being emptied for war purposes, and they will be more ready than ever before since the first Revolution in 1911 to talk of peace between warring parties. If General Tuan rejoins the Government at that particular moment, he is bound to be triumphant.

Indications are not wanting of the wielding together of the old Peiyang Party. Its members who had divided themselves into the Anhwei Party under General Tuan and the Chihli Peiyang Party under President Feng Kuo-chang before, appear to have been reconciled during the last few days, or to be exact, after the assumption of the office of Prime Minister by General Tuan. This is referred to as one of his achievements. Truly, telegrams are daily exchanged between General Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu, and Hsu Shih-chen, former Vice-Minister of War, now Commander-in-chief of Chang Tso-ling's troops sent to the South, who used to be dead opponents, and between other members of the Party, who previously differed in their views, to remove misunderstandings. In one of such telegrams occurs this interesting statement: "Let bygones be bygones. Resume our former comradeship without loss of time." All the plans for attacks upon General Ni Shih-chung, Military Governor of Anhwei, and his counter-attacks upon General Li Shun, have truly been given up for the present. General Chang Tso-ling no longer has any intention of forcing General Li's resignation. Truly all the members of the party seem to be unanimous in their support of the present Prime Minister. The dark cloud hanging over their heads for some time past has been fast dispelled, and the clear sky is again seen and the sun is shining brilliantly on their faces. As long as General Tuan is heading the Cabinet, these military governors controlling the destiny of the majority of China's population will loyally support the Government in Peking, providing that he be given freedom of action in the carrying out of his policy, which should not be too Kaiser-like but should be judiciously framed, with the assistance of homogeneous associates, and without interference from any quarter. Truly this will be an ideal situation for General Tuan, and for that matter, for anybody, but things may not turn out as we hope or wish.

By his re-entering into politics, General Tuan has apparently composed differences between the members of the Peiyang Party temporarily, but whether he will be able to secure the allegiance of the South-western provinces remains to be seen. Most probably not. Even if the arms of the Northerners are victorious everywhere in Honan, the South-western provinces can still successfully refuse to return to the Peking fold without being militarily conquered. His appointment to the Premiership, though welcomed by the Northern militarymen, displeases the Southerners. It therefore tends further to embitter them and strengthen their resolution to remain independent of the Government. Observers point out, in this connection, the wisdom of the adoption of a policy which can be considered even by the Southern leaders as satisfactory, or partly satisfactory. They state that such a policy is necessary at the present time, when China's Manchurian border may be invaded by the German prisoners in Russia, who have been recently set free in consequence of Boleshevik activities.

Reconciliation between the Anhwei and Chihli members of the Peiyang Party, however, is unfortunately believed to be but of short duration. The wound now healed will be reopened when the question of who should be the next President comes up for discussion. Some predict that in less than two weeks the same struggle for power between the President's Office and the Cabinet, which caused General Tuan's dismissal twice already, will be renewed, and that in less than three months General Tuan will be compelled to retire again. It is pointed out that had he waited until after the powers of these high functionaries were definitely defined and the Presidential issue practically settled, he might have accomplished more than the mere reconsolidation of the Peiyang Party, which is but a patched-up one at the best. As it is, some idea may be obtained as to what may follow from what has happened under similar circumstances during the last twenty-two months.

1. General Tuan was made Prime Minister upon the death of President Yuan Shih-kai about the middle of 1915.

2. The President's Office under President Li Yuan-hung and the Cabinet under General Tuan struggled for power, which caused an acute crisis.

3. General Tuan was dismissed from the post of Prime Minister.

4. There were the Tuchuns' conference held in Tientsin and Hsuchow protesting against the summary dismissal of General Tuan, Chang Hsun's monarchical movement and the dismissal of President Li by Chang Hsun.

5. The overthrow of Chang Hsun's monarchical movement by General Tuan.

6. Succession to the Presidency of the Vice-President General Feng Kuo-chang.

7. Revolution in the South-western provinces.

8. General Tuan's war versus President Feng's peace policy, which merely was another form of struggle for power between the two highest official organs in the land.

9. General Tuan was again dismissed and General Wang Shih-cheng was appointed to succeed him.

10. General Tuan's and President Feng's supporters were at loggerheads in the provinces.

11. The former came out victoriously and their chief was re-made Prime Minister.

He who carefully studies these events as briefly summarised here, and analyses them impartially and critically, will find the key to the political situation in China for the next twelve weeks.

Peking, March 30, 1918.

A Chinese View on Far Eastern Politics

BY IDA KAHN

Noted Chinese Woman Physician and Publicist

ALLIED statesmanship is not said to have been marked by much transcendent brilliancy during the course of this crushing war. What it failed to accomplish in the Balkans it left undone also in Russia, and now that disaster is pouring in fast in the latter country, what remnant there is left of clear statesmanship seems ready to be swallowed up in murky darkness.

England, as the spokesman of the Allies, has taken the lead, and a view of her manœuvres is sufficient to indicate what all the rest are doing in the way of statecraft. Fearing that all her strength might be needed in Europe to combat Germany, she tied herself fast to Japan by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and then became blind to every move played by her Ally in Asia. Japan might take every province in China for all England cared, so long as no Germans got ahead of her. And now that Germany has started to grab Western Russia, it would be quite all right for Japan to come in and take possession of Eastern Russia if she but kept it from Germany and the other Central Powers. Therefore, England is supposed to be beseeching Japan to come in and drive out the Germans, and Japan pretends to be rather coy about accepting the call. This is where the Allies are going to make the most egregious blunder they have yet made, and this is where the Americans will have to accept a challenge as to the quality of their statesmanship. Shall they fall with their Allies or shall they rise to transcendent heights of statesmanship, and lead the Allies to a most splendid victory over their foes?

It seems monstrous to allow Germany to seize European Russia, and England no doubt thinks that she is justified in depending upon Japan to come in and drive her out from this end. But would this be the wisest move? We know that it is the Bolsheviki who are allowing Germany to take possession of everything before them, and it is the Russians themselves who are arming the German prisoners and allowing them freedom in Siberia. Would these same Russians be glad to welcome the Japanese with open arms and offer them Siberia as a free-will offering? Would they be delighted to have the Japanese come in and take possession of Asiatic Russia as they did of Korea and Manchuria? Might it not have the opposite effect of driving the Rusians to accept the Germans as conquerers rather than the men from the Empire of the Rising Sun?

In swallowing the Japanese the English may be swallowing a bigger dose than they had bargained for. Not only would the Russians be more likely to abhor the Japanese, but the Chinese would instantly turn pro-German and wish that Germany had Russia instead of Japan, for with all Russia in her possession, at present there would be no likelihood of Germany's wishing to swallow China at a dose also. But the possession of Siberia would readily arouse the Japanese wish to be masters of China which they would have more chance of obtaining in the near future. With China actively pro-German, of what use would become the Anglo-Japanese Treaty? China under the moulding hand of Germany would become stronger than Japan, and at one fell stroke might rob England of India, the most precious jewel in her crown of colonial possessions. This is where American statesmanship can make good, for Americans at least are not so short-sighted, and they have no selfish aims to push through at all costs. What ought to be the logical sequence of events at this momentous time? Ought not America to come forward and lead China into Siberia against the Germans? The Russians know that China does not hanker after one inch of Russian soil, and they would rally like lightning around China and America and drive out the Germans with a steadfast heart. The process might be a bit slow but it would be sure and it would be effective, and results are what we are after.

The Chinese are not such a negligible factor as the English would like to make them appear. We are not quite ready to expire yet and may kick up quite a rumpus before we are chloroformed. Once England thought it worth while to send a fleet up to Canton to insist that a treaty of commerce in opium should be carried out. It

might be worth while now for America to send a fleet to China and demand that we should do our part as Allies. What a scamper for cover there would be! North and South would vie with each other in their zeal for the cause of the Allies. A friendly power could teach us a lesson or two, and if she were a true friend would not hesitate to knock us into our senses, for our salvation depends upon our coming into our senses before it is too late. In order to save a drowning man one often has to give him a hard knock or two in order to get hold of him, and we may need to be knocked into shape in the same fashion.

It does not do to dismiss us in too airy a fashion by declaring that we are engaged in biting each other's noses. We may be doing so now, but the next moment we may be engaged in tearing at the throat of a common foe. It would be much better now to call us off from the home fighting and by a little judicious use of secret service reveal the power which is egging on this edifying internal conflict. The foreign powers seemed ready enough to acknowledge the strength of all our monarchs from Baby Hsun Taung down to Yuan Shih-k'ai and Chang Shun, but not one power seemed ready to concede much good to our Presidents save America alone. And yet our Presidents, no matter how weak they were, have had more popular good-will back of them than all our emperors. Truly it seems that Kipling said aright that:

"East is East, and West is West,
And ne'er the twain shall meet."

The foreigner seems incapable of understanding us, no matter how good his intentions are. It must be that we are very blocky indeed, or very wily, but in the latter quality we can never equal our eastern neighbors. Why should the Allies choose to believe only evil of the Chinese and good of the Japanese? It pays, apparently, to be wily.

The Allies could certainly end the internecine quarrel in China in several ways. They could prevent loans from being given to China; they could prevent the Arms Alliance from being carried out; they could press China to pay her debts; and they could send men to China to coerce her to do her share of the great war task. Instead of that, they loan her all the money she wants to spend on internal warfare; they let Japan bully China into any old alliance she pleases; and they are careful not to leave any soldiers in China at all in order that Japan may not be interfered with in her own sweet will. All these things are very easy to do, but they are Don Quixotic and they are suicidal. When the Allies wake up then the mischief will have been done and they will not be able to remedy matters. The Allies sent armies to Greece and tried to maintain good relations with the Greeks despite strong pro-German sentiments on the part of the ruling classes and they kept that up for years; Yet they do not think it is worth while to use China at all in an action which concerns her life and death, because they hold that she is a numbskull and not worth the bother, whereas she may be the very pivot upon which their fortunes may turn, and she may be the heavy weight which will pull the rest down, and great will be the fall of the crowd.

Suppose that we turn around and say we refuse to be a buffer state between Germany and Japan. Suppose we say that if we are only good enough to be coolies and not soldiers then be kind enough to take no more coolies from here but get them from Japan, we will keep our own men and our own supplies. I fancy that Japan would be as badly off as Europe if she were cut off from our supplies. And if she had to use her fleet to commandeer supplies then she would not be able to use her boats to transport soldiers and the Germans would be able to get over here after all. If the English would use half of the energy they use in clamoring for internment of the Germans in agitating for the advance of China instead of Japan into Siberia, then they would be showing some statesmanship. But no, they are blind, and would rather work Germany some economical harm than to bind more closely the economical ties which unite themselves to China. If the plea is that the Germans are free to work mischief, then why not lead us into Siberia and let us sweep them all out at a stroke? We do believe in internment but we believe even more in our going into Russia as well as the Japanese, and we are sure that the Russians would support us in this.

President Wilson is just. Let him give us our dues. We may not deserve to receive them but we crave them of his clemency and that of the American people. Let America not blindly follow England, but decree that China shall help to drive out the enemy. Give us the chance and let us prove our mettle. Do not turn us down and consign us to defeat at the hand of our most subtle foe. We have our rights to maintain as well as the Belgians and we need to be led and not driven. As the sun rises and sets just so sure will China yet come to her own, and it depends upon American statesmanship to see whether it be for the good of mankind or for ill. Shall we have gratitude for our white brothers or only hatred at their injustice? We challenge American statesmanship to tell us what the crisis shall bring.

Tientsin, China, March 26, 1918.

Agriculture in China

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

I HAVE read of a Consul who was directed by his Government to report on the ravages of the locust in his Consular district, but having been at his post for a short time only he naturally consulted the vice-Consul, an old and experienced official. The Consul was informed that all his predecessors had made reports on the subject and that their reports were on file in the Consulate. After reading the reports the Consul frankly expressed the opinion that the first report written about the locust and what it did appeared to have been copied in all the others and he was surprised that the Department of State had failed to detect the plagiarism. The experienced vice-Consul was not similarly impressed and merely remarked that when a locust came to the Consular district it did the same as its predecessors, and as regards the Department of State each report had been published as if original and contained new and useful information for the public.

And if the books and pamphlets written on agriculture in China be carefully examined it also appears that the first accurate description of the system leaves nothing new to be described or learned. In the legendary period of China it is stated that Shunnun (2737-2697 B. C.) was the inventor of the plow and the founder of agriculture, but should this mythical or real person be permitted to know that the implement he invented and the system he founded had received no practical improvement by his countrymen he would not be encouraged by any evidence of their genius for initiation or originality. For when the border line of the authentic history of China is crossed the same plow that Shunnun is credited with inventing, and which the farmer is said to have used in preparing ground for the sowing of seed, may now be seen in his field, and there is no difference in the planting and cultivation of his crops than the system he first learned.

The laws which regulated agricultural affairs in China in the days of Confucius have remained substantially unchanged, and although the Chinese have not wandered from their homes, like their neighbors on the North and West, they have nevertheless obeyed their customs and the modes of operation opposed to agricultural improvement. Respect for ancient customs is the influencing argument in China against improvement and has held the Chinese in subjection during the centuries. They have stood comparatively still since the dawn of history, and with no evident purpose to develop and improve a soil of great fertility, with convenient means for fertilization and irrigation, for no country has superior advantages for enriching the soil than China nor a better soil to enrich.

And in China the farmer has always been respected above the other classes of laborers and his vocation held in the highest estimation. During the days of the empire the Emperor would leave his throne at the beginning of spring and himself plough a piece of ground near his palace in order to show his respect for agriculture and the farmer. It was a crime to destroy an instrument of agriculture and the offender was punished as a criminal, and whatever tended to elevate the agriculturist was the care of the State and protected by it. But an occupation, the success of which is so essential to the sustenance of the human race, has been allowed to languish by a fourth of that race in the apparent studied neglect to bring the unsurpassed natural fertility of the land they live on under the improvement of a system which would cause it to yield products measuring in quantity, quality, and value with the products of any other land of equal area. It is estimated that two-thirds of the population of China are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and that the acreage at present cultivated could be increased by an additional acreage of large area, but the Chinese, in their farm life, do not seem to interest themselves to either increase the acreage of their farms or to improve their system of farming. They go on farming in the old way because it is the old way, and are content to eat the same food and wear the same clothes as long as either will stand the ravages of time.

The book I shall mainly consult in the preparation of this article is Richard's *Comprehensive Geography of China* and which, if all the books written on China, save one, had to be destroyed, would merit primary consideration.

The area of China proper is 1,532,800 square miles, and is divided so as to make eighteen provinces. The population is in the aggregate about 350,000,000, but the area of some of the provinces as well as the population is larger than others. In area the provinces of Szechuan and Yunnan are the largest and the province of Chinkiang the smallest, but the population is densest in Szechuan and Shantung and thinnest in Kwangsi. The least numerously inhabited provinces are those situated in the Northwest and Southwest, for the reason that the provinces so situated are mountainous and less fertile.

The distribution of crops in China as in other countries is determined by climatic influence and the nature of the soil, altitude and irrigation. If the cereal rice be selected as an illustration it is known that this cereal is successfully cultivated in the North of Kansu, but will not properly mature in Northern Kiangsu. In the valley of the Hwangho the tea plant will not grow, and beyond the Southern bank of the Yangtsze the cultivation of the sugar cane is rarely attempted. Nearly all the tropical fruits will ripen in the south. The banana, palm

and lichi trees bear and mature their fruit, and the peach, apple, pear, and orange are produced in abundance.

In certain parts of China two or three different crops are raised from the same piece of ground, but in the North one crop is usually raised, while in Central China there are usually two and sometimes three raised in rotation, and during the same year. In the South it is usual to grow three crops and this is more the custom in the low lying plain of Si-kiang or the West River. If the traveller on the great Northern plain of China will observe closely, and occasionally have a talk with a farmer on the subject, he will learn that the harvest is rendered uncertain by the changeable character of the weather, and that a whole year of preparation and labor is made hopeless of any return by the drought, the rain or a flood. On that wind-swept and often flooded plain the farmer goes to his work in an uncertain frame of mind and with doubts as to the reward he may receive in return for a year of toil. There is less exposure of the harvest in the Central and Southern regions, and in these regions the farmer goes to his work with more confidence. In the Central region the principal crops are rice, tea, cotton, the mulberry, the food of the silk worm which is reared in this region, varnish, lacquer and tallow trees. There is also produced in this region the China-grass plant or ramie fibre. In the Southeast of the Southern region the sugar cane, rice, the groundnut and cinnamon are successfully cultivated, and attention is given to the rearing of the silk worm; and in the Southwestern, tea, tobacco, rice, wheat, maize and barley are the crops relied on and which yield adequate returns according to the Chinese mode of cultivation.

The names of all the agricultural products of China would make a long list, but the products which are mainly used by the Chinese for food are rice, wheat, barley, millet, potatoes, peas, beans, and in addition a large variety of leguminous and aquatic plants. There are several plants which are not fit for use before undergoing the process of transformation. There is only a small quantity of wine made from the juice of the grape, and the drink which is more popular with the Chinese and more palatable, too, is obtained from rice and millet. The textile plants transformed for the purpose of making cloth are the cotton plant, hemp, the China-grass plant, or ramie fibre. The wealthier class of Chinese wear silk regardless of the Romans, who considered a silk garment an ornament for a woman but a disgrace to a man, but the Romans would weigh out a pound of gold for a pound of silk in order to please and clothe their wives and daughters in the beautiful fabric produced by the silk worms of China. Large measurements of oil are distilled from rape, cotton seed and ground nuts (peanuts), and paper is manufactured from the pulp of the bamboo, cords from its fibres as well as from the fibres of the palm tree. Of all the plants cultivated, my authority is of opinion that the more extensive are the tea and cotton shrubs, the sugar cane and the bamboo. The poppy plant, up to several years ago, was extensively planted, but the law of China now prohibits its growth anywhere in the country, because from that plant opium is extracted and the sale and smoking of opium in no longer permitted. To grow the poppy plant, or to be found in the possession of opium, except for medicinal purposes, is a criminal offense. Less than fifteen years ago a large per cent of the population of China smoked opium, and the habit was fast destroying the health and manhood of the people, when the government interested itself and by summary action successfully put an end to the habit. The government was encouraged and strengthened by the counsel and support of foreign governments, and when the people of China realized how rapidly their mental and physical vitality was being destroyed by indulging in opium smoking, they were not long in organizing an effective opposition.

The Chinese are not coffee drinkers, nor are coffee trees grown in China. The general drink among the people is tea, a beverage the late Sir Robert Hart thought was the best in the world. The provinces in which the tea-plant is most successfully cultivated are Fokien, Nganhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuan and Yunnan. The best grade of tea is said to grow in the South West part of the province of Yunnan, and is known as the P'uene tea. The tea bush is thick with small green leaves which afford three pickings during the year. When the sprouts first appear they are picked off and, being delicate, are graded as tea of a more delicious flavor. The larger quantity of the tea is probably consumed by the Chinese, but the quantity exported to foreign countries is also large. The chief ports from which tea is exported are Hankow, Shanghai, Hangchow, Foochow and Canton, but the export of tea from China is not as large as in former years, and the reason given is that it is not so well prepared. The demands of the foreign markets are increasing for Ceylon and Indian teas, and the statistical tables clearly show that the last named teas are supplanting China tea, and because of their more careful preparation. The Chinese will persist in following the ancient way of doing things, and although in the provinces of Kwangtung, Fokien and Szechuan the sugar cane is a principal crop, the methods employed for the manufacture of sugar have not been improved, but are as primitive as can be conceived, and have resulted in the establishment of foreign sugar refineries which are doing a remunerative business. It is a fact that the sugar made

in China is sent to the British Colony of Hongkong and then sent back to China, similarly to China tea, which is shipped to Ceylon, manipulated there by experts, aided by improved machinery, and afterwards reshipped to China in pretty yellow tin boxes of various sizes.

The cultivation of the cotton plant is seriously engaging the attention of the Chinese farmer. The yield during the past year in number of pounds was as large as the yield in the United States the year before the civil war. The provinces of Kiangsu, Nganhwei and Hupeh are the three which produce the largest yield, but the plant is now cultivated wherever climatic influences are not adverse, and there is no good reason why China should not be specially classed as a cotton producing country. The seed of the cotton plant is sown in the month of May and the picking of the staple begins in September. When sowing the seed the Chinese farmer is not mindful that the cotton plant is a sun plant and should be exposed to the sun as much as possible, for otherwise the bolls will not mature to full size nor will the staple be of a strong texture. In China the cotton seed are sown like the farmer sows wheat seed, and there is no more regularity in the growth. Generally the plants stand together too thick, which prevents their growing to proper maturity and is also a disadvantage in their cultivation. Evidently the plants cannot be worked to advantage when they stand together almost as thick as the wheat stands, nor can the sun penetrate and warm the bolls. It is the system of sowing the seed and attending to the growth of the plant that decreases the yield to the acreage and impairs the quality of the staple, which in China is short and inferior in strength to the cotton produced in America. Experiments have been made in China with American cotton seed, but the reports are that the seed is unsuited and will not give as favorable results as the native seed. There is no reason why American cotton seed, sowed in China under favorable climatic influences and in soil sensibly prepared, should fail to mature as in America, or at least yield a better grade of cotton than the present average grade of Chinese cotton. The chemistry of the soil and that of the manure used must be favorable or else there will naturally be disappointment, and this is true with reference to all plants. Reports on the subject, if expected to be reliable, should explain the nature of the soil and the manure used as a fair test of the foreign cotton seed.

It is surprising that a country of the immense area of China is not prepared to supply its own timber needed for building and other industrial purposes, but has to import it. The foreign traveller in the interior seldom sees what he might call a forest in his native land. In the provinces of Hunan, Fokien, and Kweichow may be seen groves of trees which could be called a forest, but all over China the trees that might be utilized as timber have about disappeared and there is no evidence of any foresight on the part of the Chinese to guard against the destruction or to provide for the future. When a foreigner residing in China, or a native, wishes to build a house or to engage in any undertaking in which timber is required, it has to be imported from distant countries at a a heavy cost. There is not even decent firewood, and the Goverment gives no practical attention to stop the waste. A few years ago the Minister of Agriculture of the Government of China, when he wanted assistants in the forestry division of his Department, let it be known that the qualification which would recommend the applicant was his knowledge as to how trees should be planted rather than his ability to write classical essays. The idea of the Minister was practical, and if practically developed and applied there are millions of acres of barren hill lands that would ere long be covered with useful trees. Not long ago I spent a summer at Myanoshita, Japan, and the hills on both sides of the road from that summer resort to the Hakone Lakes were bare of trees, but not so now. Under the energetic supervision of the Japanese Government the principle of afforestation has been practically applied and all the once barren hillsides are covered with a beautiful forest of trees. If the Chinese Government could be moved to the same course of action the physical aspect of China would not only be beautified, but the people benefited in many ways.

Notwithstanding China is almost denuded of marketable timber, there are still trees which are valuable for their industrial properties, and of these are the gum tree, the varnish tree, tallow tree, the wax tree, the camphor tree, the soap tree and the palm tree. In the silk district special attention is given to the planting and care of the mulberry tree, as from the leaves of this tree the silk worms are fed, and there is no other leaf or vegetable which will support and nourish so well these little weavers of the cocoon from which is manufactured the silk of China, and gives her the rank of one of the largest silk producing countries. There are a great many varieties of fruit trees, as already indicated by the fruit named, and of these may be mentioned the peach, pear, apricot, apple, plum, arbutus, orange, jujube and banana, the lichi, the pine-apple, the mango-tree, the vine, the chestnut and walnut trees, the persimmon, the rush orange, and the biwa.

There are in China 6,467 miles of railway, and when considered in connection with the area of the country counts as a small figure, measuring three thousand miles less than were in the

United States in 1850, and at this date less by 240,000 miles. Although the railway mileage in China is comparatively small, it has proved an advantage to business generally and a convenience to the public. It is not an unusual happening that in some of the provinces the crop harvest is abundant, but in a near province the crops are a failure, and with the advantage of prompt communication much distress and want could be easily relieved. When the provinces are linked together by lines of railway there ought to be no more famines, such as have in late years enlisted the sympathy and pecuniary aid of Western nations. A railroad mileage reasonably commensurate with the area of China would stimulate agricultural productions and avert the famines which too frequently overtake the people. But neither the Government nor the people have encouraged the building of railroads and are slow to be convinced of their necessity, and this opposition too with the full knowledge of the fact that there are no country roads in the modern sense, or in any other sense. Ever since there was a China the same inattention to the importance of constructing highways has been manifested, and at no period of her history could a dog-cart be driven about in the country. Although no country has better internal waterways than China, the work of nature, yet the Chinese do nothing on land to facilitate the conveniences of travel or transportation. The products of the soil and merchandise are carried from one place to another on wheelbarrows or pack horses when not near the waterways, and then the transportation is by small boats. The domestic animals more in use for agricultural or mercantile purposes are the horse, the ass, mule and water-buffalo, and as eatable, here may be mentioned the pig, goat, sheep, chicken, turkey, goose and duck. The camel is also employed as a beast of burden, but mostly in Northern China. The best breed of horses (ponies) are found in the provinces of Szechuan and Kweichow, but large numbers of ponies are imported from Mongolia. There are no finer looking mules anywhere than are seen in North China. The visitor to Peking can see these magnificent animals every day hitched to Peking carts, pretty in construction and appearance but the most uncomfortable vehicle in the world to ride in.

It is now time to describe a Chinese farm, the manure mostly in use, the farmer's implements and his system of cultivation. Prof. Breasted, in his *History of the Early World*, relates his impression during a journey up the Valley of the Nile, and writes that as he saw the farmers busily at work he was reminded that they were similarly engaged as were their ancestors six thousand years ago, a date not far from that when Shunnun is said to have invented the plow, and this implement, which Prof. Breasted saw and has described, is not materially different from the plow which Shunnun placed in the hands of his countrymen to plow their fields. It is the tyrant custom which enslaves the Orient and has enslaved it during the centuries.

It is not easy to describe a Chinese farm to the clear comprehension of inhabitants of Western countries. There is not only no similarity between a farm in a Western country and in China, but there is a very marked difference. A farm in China would be generally described as a garden in the West and, in some instances, as a square in a garden. The Chinese farmer is sometimes referred to as a gardener, and his method of farming as intensive rather than extensive, being thus characterized because, when not a peasant proprietor, he is a peasant farmer and scarcely ever a farmer in the Western sense. On the frontier provinces and in the North a large farm may be seen, but the sub-divisions of the land are generally minute, as explained in a report on Agriculture in China and published by the American Department of Agriculture, as follows: "In Kwangtung one-sixth of an acre will support one person, and the proprietor of two acres of good land having a family of five, can live without work on the produce of his little property. Seven acres constitute wealth, as it is reckoned in China, and few landholders have a hundred acres. In the North, where the soil is less fertile, the holdings are larger and the standard of comfort among the people is higher, but even in the North it is said that a family of six or seven persons can live on three acres of land, and that five acres constitute comfort, or what is so considered among people satisfied with the bare necessities of existence." The system of intense farming in China can better be understood by the comparative rule. If the arable land of the State of New York be considered at a comparative rate of production and consumption, as in China, it would support the present population of the United States. The figures of simple arithmetic also show that the occupied arable land in the United States, allowing for the diminishing of its productive powers by climatic influences, would, nevertheless, comparatively, feed a population equal to the population of the world, or more than 1,400,000 000. If the principle of intense cultivation, aided by improved machinery, was adopted and followed by the American farmers, the products of their farms would probably feed a larger population than that indicated.

The implements with which the farmer ploughs and hoes his ground have already been referred to as simple in construction and as used for centuries without alteration or improvement. A Chinese plow and harrow are described as follows: "The plough is made of wood, except the iron-edged share, which lies flat and pene-

trates the soil about five inches. The whole invention is so simple and rude that one would think the inventor of it was a laborer who, tired of the toil of spading, called the ox to his aid and tied his shovel to a rail—fastening the animal at one end and guiding the other, he was so pleased with the relief that he never thought of improving it much further than to sharpen the spade to a coulter and bend the rail to a beam and handle. The harrow is a heavy stick armed with a single row of stout wooden teeth and furnished with a frame work to guide it, or a triangular machine, with rows of iron teeth, on which the driver rides to sink it in the ooze." The two implements described, in the above quoted description, are prepared for the rice fields. In fields where the land is dry and soft, a broad hoe of heavy weight and with a large wooden blade, edged with iron, or with a blade made entirely of iron, is the main implement of the farmer. It will be seen that there are few implements in the farm yard of a Chinese farmer. To those named should be added the mattock, the rake made of bamboo, bill hooks which do for scythes, pruning knives and the sickle. As the crops are gathered and the seeds are to be thrashed from the stocks the flail is used or oxen to tread on the stocks. A winnowing machine has really been copied from a Western patent, and when the wind is blowing a small hand-turned machine is employed to separate the chaff from the grain. The implements are doubtless in many respects suitable to the agricultural system, but neither will ever develop the full productive capacity of the soil which is seldom, if at any time, ploughed or hoed into the proper condition to aid the growth of the plants.

It may be stated that while the Chinese farmer is not a farmer, in the Western sense of the word, he would succeed in his methods of farming where the Westerner would fail. His methods are more those of the gardener, but they extract from his small piece of ground the utmost profit at the least fatiguing labor. He knows which crops to grow, the correct dates to plant, manure and garner, as if he was a careful student of Virgil's Georgics. His farm house, about 24 by 14, with side wings of a few feet, in a yard enclosed, and in that surrounding the farmer is born, lives, and dies. Sometimes fifteen or twenty human beings live in the same house, often including the poultry, a cow, pigs, goats, and the watch-dog. Such a household does not only live, but always seems to have something to do and are doing it, everyone at work, and everything produced made use of and the residue returned to the soil. A family will own a small piece of ground for which they pay a tax to the Government, calculated on the crop produced, and so long as the taxes are duly paid they are not troubled by the Government. An official known as the *Tipao* looks after the district and is responsible to the tax-receiving official for all the taxes and whatever happens within his district. I have heard of a farmer who said that it did not cost him anything to cultivate his ground, and for the reason that he had three wives, a mother-in-law, seven children, with favorable prospects for additions. The women hoe the ground, the children sow the seed, and the same laborers do the cultivation and harvesting, while the male head of the house looks on and gives orders.

The materials for enriching the ground, before and after the planting of the seed, are collected from various sources, and the manure is continuously applied. "The night soil of cities, of every hamlet, and the contents of the primitive wayside urinals are carefully husbanded and utilized to the disgust of the olfactory nerves of those unaccustomed to such an ancient mode. Pots and pans and crocks and broken shreds are placed at every convenient, as well as inconvenient, spot for the collection of this liquid manure, at times regardless of western ideas of decency. This is deluged with water and poured on the growing plants with a ladle from buckets in the morning and evening hours." The Chinese farmer may often be seen collecting mud from the rivers, canals, and tanks, the sweeping from the streets, hair from the barbers' shops, and the refuse paper. The motto is that there shall be no waste, and the Chinese live up to that motto.

Much is written on a wealthy China when her mineral resources have been developed, but if the soil was cultivated according to Western methods China would be as greatly enriched by her agricultural resources.

America After the War

BY AN AMERICAN JURIST

V.—ASIA AND THE PACIFIC*

THAT the present great war and its solutions will have a lasting effect on the future of Asia and the Pacific Ocean as an international highway is clearly discerned by the leading Eastern Asiatic powers. Both have therefore prepared for representation in the final peace council. The late action of China is peculiarly significant. It nominally entered the war in order to safeguard its national future. China was unwilling that its interests should in the peace conference be abandoned to the great European powers. China is a belligerent because it does not intend that the final decision of the peace conference in regard to the future of the Orient shall go by default. In this action Chinese statesmen have acted astutely. The time has doubtless come for China to cry halt to European aggressions. These aggressions have gone further than is consistent with the interests of America. America has a supreme interest

*This is the fifth of a series of important articles on a subject of vital interest, originally appearing in The New York Times—the most conservative newspaper in the American Metropolis.

in Eastern Asia, the "open door." The success of the "open-door" policy demands that Eastern Asia, in common with the rest of the world, shall be left to govern itself consistently with the general law of nations. The abstract right of the Chinese to govern themselves can no longer be ignored. As an American doctrine it is rapidly coming to the fore. The right of the Chinese to govern themselves is as well founded as the right of Americans to govern themselves, and by Americans it cannot be safely challenged. The American Government at Washington has been theoretically consistent in upholding the plea of "Asia for the Asiatics." But it has lacked the power and will to enforce either the integrity of China or the "open-door" policy.

The "open-door" policy was first pronounced by the American Secretary of State, John Hay, in 1899. The open door graphically prefigures little more than equal commercial opportunities for all foreigners, including Americans, in China and its dependencies or provinces. The doctrine of the "open-door" is unfortunately much complicated by railway and other concessions granted by China to Europe. These cessions have diminished the sovereignty of China throughout extensive provinces of its empire. But the most formidable obtacles to the "open-door" are the exclusive territorial ambitions of both Russia and Japan, not opposed by England or France. The Russians and Japanese have practically closed the "open-door" in Mongolia and Manchuria. Their action is regarded in the Orient as fatal to the American plan of the "open door." Wherever Japan or Russia has encroached on Chinese territory the door is no longer left open.

The particular pretensions in China of Japan and Russia have hitherto been consistently supported by England and France of the present Entente Powers, without great regard for the American "open door" policy. The history of Manchuria and the Chinchow-Aigun railway project would alone demonstrate the accuracy of this statement. It therefore becomes a serious problem for America, where if anywhere is America to look for an ally if it ever concludes to enforce its "open door" policy in the Orient. If America concludes that it must enforce the "open door" by itself, and the time is fast approaching when the great States lying west of the Rocky Mountains will insist on some sort of Federal action about the "open door," it is evident that the military strength of America after the present war must be maintained even when it shall be placed on a peace footing. Otherwise America will be in a very exposed situation. Japan has promised to return to China after the war the territory of Kiaochau, leased to Germany by China and now held by Japan. If the German protectorate is not so returned after the war, what is to be the sequence and significance of the refusal?

Kiaochau is a minor matter. America is one of the great powers having direct interests in the Pacific Ocean. With the exception of China and Japan, no other power has such extensive interests in the highways of the Pacific as America. The Pacific furnishes the western boundary of the United States, and the greater trade of the vast region of America lying west of the Rocky Mountains will sooner or later be over the Pacific with the Orient. The territorial interests of England and France in China are not comparable with those of America. The real interests of England and France are in Southern Asia and in the Southern Pacific.

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How America is to safeguard effectually its particular interests in China and the Pacific is destined to be one of the greatest problems for American statesmen.

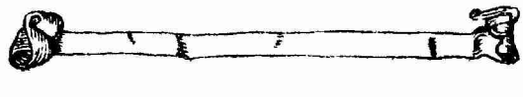
It is obvious that the proper foreign policy of America turns upon two great principles, the Monroe Doctrine and the "open door." The practical application of the Monroe Doctrine is confined to the Western Hemisphere; the "open door" to the Eastern. Unless America is prepared to enforce both, it would have been more conducive to the peace of America had they never been formulated. The safety and prosperity of America are, however, so intimately concerned with both policies that they cannot be abandoned. Therefore, America must be prepared to enforce them whenever they are flagrantly assailed or America will lose its rightful place as a great power.

America has become a great nation by reason of its natural resources, its constantly augmenting popula-

tion, and its ever-growing commerce. The natural resources will cease to be developed, the population and the commerce of the country will cease to grow, if neglected by the Government at Washington; they require an intelligent and an energetic national policy for their proper conservation. American merchants are free to seek the protection of any more powerful Government, and if America neglects its own merchants they will seek a more splendid flag. American commerce will inevitably follow her merchants. It is essential, therefore, that the foreign policy of the United States shall be made to measure up to its responsibilities if the country is to continue permanently successful and powerful. Unless a nation cooperates closely with its merchants and fosters their foreign commerce by every legitimate means in its power, national prosperity will surely cease and political decadence follow. There can be no successful domestic commerce in a country where the foreign commerce is not intelligently promoted by the Government.

The acquisition of the islands of the Pacific now under American dominion was pursuant to the best national policy. Hawaii, Samoa, Guam, and the Philippines are not only important points of call, but important protected refuges for American shipping in the Pacific. The retention by America of these islands does not violate the principle of "Asia for the Asiatics." None of them was acquired from an Asiatic power. America is a co-owner of the shores of the Pacific, and one of the largest. In the distant future its commerce on the Pacific will far surpass in importance to America that of the Atlantic side. The future of American commerce forbids America to neglect or to abandon its rightfully acquired island possessions in the Pacific. No European power, indeed no Asiatic power, questions the right of America to the Pacific islands which have passed under its flag. It holds them by a completely valid title, and it must not part with them, or it will be false to its trust and to the future good of the American Nation.

America, unlike England, has never sought territorial possessions remote from its proper shores. Every acquisition of outlying lands has had direct reference to the proper sphere of American influence and to the immediate interests of its domestic territories. Had the Philippines been owned by China or Japan, America would not have acquired them. They were ceded to America by a European power in deference to the superior interests of America in the trade of the Pacific. America, unlike the European powers, has never sought any territory or "sphere of influence" on the Asiatic mainland. The American title to the Philippines is not derogatory to any Asiatic power. The islands are rightfully American and they are a tremendous and natural auxiliary to the long future of the rich trade between Asia and America. If the Philippines are abandoned by America the descent of America into the ranks of the decadent and nerveless powers will be rapid and sure. Asia is not impressed by a foreign power which exhibits neither strength nor consistency, for Asiatics are quick to realize that without these qualities no nation can be either successful or permanent.



Y.W.C.A. Work in China

BY KATHERINE WILLARD EDDY

WORLD peace is often conceived of as a movement to be brought about by diplomats, the few deciding for great masses. This conception must be forgotten and in its stead must come a realization that heart qualities, of which peace is one of its most preeminent, are caught and carried from land to land by hearts, not by petitions. Hearts flourish or are stunted according to the atmosphere in which they breathe and the kind and amount of exercise they have. When the war is ended there will be a cloud of hate and misunderstanding which must be dispelled before peace can shine down upon the earth, so the task is the cultivation of hearts.

In a home, no matter how much of a dictatorship the man assumes, the woman makes her contribution, and it is going to rest largely in the hands of the women how soon peace shall be a reality. She must foster her mother instincts, cultivate her imagination, study other women and be alert and efficient for many kinds of service. This is the task of every woman, and so essentially true of the Chinese, because she is to be a greater factor in making her country's history than she was in the past, and that was no small part. She, with all other women, must learn the meaning of a much used and misunderstood word—democracy. It implies an understanding of the woman who spends all of the day in the mill drawing not a living wage as pay—an appreciation of the life of that woman who spends all of her days in her home, being home maker and provider as she folds and pastes boxes for a pittance—the woman who longs to see life and has no opportunity because of the poverty of books and pictures, the woman who has no social contact save with her own family, the very monotony of which is deadening; the woman with physical handicaps, the woman with no aim in life and because of the lack is forced to spend hours in gambling; the woman of ability without a vision, the woman who worships an unknown god, the woman that has seized the best of all life offered and is capable of leadership. China has all these and many other classes of women to be drawn together in a common cause, and it can be done more by women than by men. The fundamentals of the Young Women's Christian Association make just such appreciation and resultant democracy possible, for it gives opportunity for vision, education and social contact with all kinds of women and is to be a large factor in the formative days of the Republic. As a great man of China said recently, "Send out more Christian women. They can show our women how to accept greater freedom and prevent them from making mistakes."

This task the Young Women's Christian Association accepts with all other mission bodies that work with women, giving enlarged opportunities for education, but greater than that, a motive for the using of knowledge and skill.

A visit to an Association confirms the belief that it is making such a contribution; classes for English, music, domestic science, which includes foreign as well as Chinese cooking, discussions of women in other countries and for the study of the Bible, provision being made for all classes including the amahs and the returned student.

The Association in Canton was making a place for itself which no other organization can take, finding its leadership from among some of the strongest women the mission schools have produced, one of the board being the most outstanding woman in South China. These women know the needs of the Cantonese and have a program which will include many kinds and classes. The Canton Association has the distinction of being the only Association having a Chinese general-secretary with an American as associate, the ideal combination to be copied by all other Associations as soon as the right women are found, for the Association will never do its greatest work in this country until the Chinese staff of secretaries is adequate for the work and the foreign secretaries shall be less in proportion, acting in advisory capacity, and the day of such leadership is not far distant.

Because of size and conditions, Canton will soon develop what is known as the metropolitan system, several centers working under a common center, drawing women of a neighborhood together for study and recreation, the Association building serving as a general assembly place for committees and office work.

The Young Women's Christian Association is playing a large part in making the world more livable at this time. In England the Associations have given protection and physical comforts to thousands of munition workers. The same is true in France. In that country and in India they are providing for the recreation of the Red Cross nurses, and only six months ago, amid all the turmoil of Russia's political and economic life, an Association was opened in Petrograd. And China holds as great, if somewhat different, opportunities for the Association—a bringing together of women and girls in an atmosphere of Christian motive and love which shall in turn give them a greater vision for their country and a realization that no country rises above the educational and spiritual life of the last woman in the last village.

American Woman's Club.

Due to the delay of the boat, Mrs. George Sherwood Eddy was unable to address the American Woman's Club of Shanghai at their last meeting on April 2, held at the Carlton Cafe. Miss L. Tuttle of the McTyeire High School gave several readings from Uncle Remus and a short business meeting was held, after which the Club adjourned.

Three additional members gained access to the Club yesterday—Mrs. Edward Everett, Mrs. J. W. Rodgers and Miss Lyne. A letter was read from Mrs. Lobingier, president of the club, who is still at the sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, but who expects to be sufficiently recovered in health to return to Shanghai next year. It was announced that the annual meeting of the Federated Women's Clubs is to be held at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and not Los Angeles as previously reported; the local Club is sending delegates to this convention.

Mrs. C. F. Remer made a fervent appeal for additional volunteer workers for the Shanghai Chapter, American Red Cross, pointing out that American women here have not responded to the duty call as they should. Mrs. Eddy arrived from Foochow on Wednesday April 3, and ladies of the American Womans Club had an opportunity to meet and hear her tell of her experiences in Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross work in France at 4.30 o'clock Thurday afternoon at the residence of Judge Lobingier, 12 Whangpoo Road.

Mrs. Sherwood Eddy Addresses Members of American Woman's Club

Members of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai met at the home of Judge Charles S. Lobingier on Thursday afternoon, April 4, where they were addressed by Mrs. Sherwood Eddy, who told of some of her experiences while working in the Y. M. C. A. huts at the front. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy spent last summer in France doing Y. M. C. A. work among the soldiers. "It is here," says Mrs. Eddy, "that I got the inside view of the men in the camps and you really get the human side of the war." The three needs of the men might be said to be physical, moral and spiritual, and it is here where the woman is needed: to make the huts more home-like, to keep their moral standard high, and after all to keep them in touch with God. Every evening some form of entertainment is planned and Bible Classes are held in the huts. The huts vary in size but the average size is 160 feet by 180 feet and are constructed of wood. Where the mud is thick, the weather is bad, and the temptations are great, it is almost a case of the survival of the fittest, said Mrs. Eddy. Mrs. P. Holcomb presided over the meeting.

Bad Knitting Manners

According to Lillian Russel in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, bad manners among knitters are only too often observed.

"Knitting manners?" you will ask. "Are there any bad knitting manners?"

Yes, there are—truly bad knitting manners. Here are some "Don'ts:"

DON'T knit as if unconscious of your neighbors. They have eyes which they prize highly.

DON'T use your needles for tooth-picks.

DON'T clean your finger nails in public with your needles.

DON'T scratch your head with your needles, nor reach down your back to scratch with them.

DON'T use your knitting needles for forks with your delicatessan luncheon.

DON'T stir your coffee or tea with them.

DONT use them for cleaning the dirt from your shoes.

They have many uses other than for knitting socks. They are excellent paper cutters, book marks and rulers, but they should be respected for their original purpose and kept sanitary. Every one does not wash her socks when finished before sending them to the boys. Who knows what she may knit into the wool?

The knitting needle is important in this war and its use carries a dignity that should be respected. It is not fork, tooth-pick nor fingernail-cleaner, although many women seem to feel that it is so.

REMEMBER: Bad manners are not only in rudeness of speech. They are expressed in even the little knitting needle when it is misused.

Tientsin Red Cross Chapter.

The Tientsin Chapter of the American Red Cross has just been formed by Julean Arnold, promoter of the American Red Cross in China, at a meeting of

more than fifty American men and women. An Executive Committee, to consist of at least ten members, has been provided for and will have charge of the actual working of the affairs of the Chapter. All members of the American Red Cross residing within the jurisdiction of Tientsin, automatically become members of the local Chapter. Branch organisations are to be provided for in as many places as possible in Eastern Chihli, and shall work under the direction of the Executive Committee. Four sub-committees are to be appointed on Women's War Relief Work, Finance, Extension and Publicity.

Centenary Anniversary of Sailors' Society

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society of London is to celebrate the Centenary of its foundation, and an appeal is to be made to the Nation upon behalf of its funds. This Society is about to complete its hundreth year of service and has been doing splendid relief work in providing food and clothing for Sailors interned in Germany; in giving immediate relief to disabled sailors and dependents of seamen who have fallen on active service; in providing education for sailors and orphans; and especially in feeding, sheltering, clothing and sending to their various homes the thousands of Merchant Seamen whose vessels have been sunk by enemy action. A sum of 1,000,000 dollars is needed to ensure the continuance of this work, and it is hoped that many will subscribe towards the Centenary Fund and cooperate in helping these brave men and their dependents.

Kobe Red Cross Chapter

Eight cases of Red Cross supplies were shipped from the Kobe Red Cross Chapter on March 24. The Kobe women of this Chapter work during three days of the week and meet at the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club to cut, sew and roll bandages, make pyjamas, kimonos, gowns and other supplies which will be utilized at the hospitals near the battle fronts.

A meeting of women physicians of Japan was held at the Army Club at Kudan, April 2. It is estimated that 700 women practice medicine in Japan and the number is increasing, says Madame Yoshioka. Madame Yoshioka said that some of her pupils could earn Yen 12,000 a year.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

March 27. The British Admiralty's report shows 16 vessels over and 12 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.——The Germans continue to make slight advances on the Western front; they claim to have crossed many of their old positions held before the Battle of the Somme in 1916.

March 29. The Germans make shifting attacks on either side of the Somme, but are generally unsuccesful; they make only slight advances and fail to break the British line; the French defences also remain intact despite a series of savage attacks by the Germans.

March 30. General Foch is made Generalissimo of the Allied forces in the west, including the American army.——75 worshippers are killed in Paris while attending church on Good Friday by a shell from a German long-range gun.

March 31. Both the French and British troops make heavy counter-attacks upon the Germans; the only success secured by the Germans was in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre; the Germans claim to have thrown back the Allied troops on Moreuil.

April 1. In accordance with arrangements come to between America and the other Allies, in future operations on the Western front such American regiments as cannot be used in purely American divisions are to be brigaded with British and French troops.——The Germans direct their efforts with a view to an advance on Amiens; so far, however, the Allies have been able to hold back the enemy along the whole front.

April 2. The Allies continue to hold the Germans, and both sides now rely mainly on their artillery; the Germans are now confronted with a solid wall of Allied troops, which is daily becoming firmer.

CHINA

March 30. Liang Shih-yi attends a banquet given by General Tuan Chi-jui, the newly appointed Premier.

April 1. Chinese newspapers at Peking state that the Northern troops have been ordered not to attack beyond Changsha, unless they are attacked, pending the discussion of peace terms.

GENERAL

March 27. Great Britain, although under no obligation, provides the interest on the Russian State debt until March 31, but now announces that it will not do so for the future.

April 2. The disclosures made by Count Lichnowsky, former German Ambassador to London, in which he says that he is by no means willing to adopt the opinion prevalent in Germany that England caused the war, continues to be the subject of much discussion in the German press.——The Archbishop of York delivers a prayer for victory of the Allied arms before the U. S. Senate.

April 3. Reports from Vladivostock state that there have been further disorders in that port. The Bolsheviks have released the railway employees at Blagovestchensk, but they are still managing the Amur railway themselves and are requisitioning all the goods in the railway yards and selling same.

April 4. The ice on the Sungari begins to break up and navigation will shortly be resumed; a message from Blagovestchensk states that the Bolsheviks have requisitioned 123 steamers and 300 barges.

America

The death of Hubert Howe Bancroft, famous American historian, occurred at Walnut Creek, twenty miles east of San Francisco, March 2, at the age of 86.

Hsuin Tsai, a Chinese student at Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pa.), captured the first prize in the Junior Class oratorical contest; his subject was "Confucianism."

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According to a statement of Newton D. Baker, American Secretary of War, issued on February 27, the United States is now turning out army rifles at the rate of 71,192 a week and is producing cartridges at the rate of 7,300,000 a day. The rifle now being manufactured for the army is a combination of the Enfield and the Springfield.

The bakeries of Honolulu, Hawaii, have invented a new brand of bread that is composed of from 25 to 50 per cent banana flour. Owing to the shortage of ship tonnage between the Islands and the United States the Islands were faced with a loss to the great banana crop, until the bakers discovered how to save the waste and produce a most palatable and excellent bread at the same time.

"There Will Be a Hot Time In Berlin When We Get There" is a title of a song, the words of which were composed by Earnest Robert Douglass, a negro janitor at the University of Missouri. Douglass said that he wrote the song so that the Kolumbia Kolored Kaiser Killers, as the drafted negroes from Boone County call themselves, would have an original Missouri song to sing when they meet the Kaiser. It has already been accepted by a publishing company and a contract signed by which Douglass receives $250 in cash and a royalty on every copy published.

The American Red Cross has been granted a license by the American War Trade Board to "trade with the enemy." It came about in this way: The American Red Cross is the only agency through which letters, food and money could be sent to American prisoners in Germany, and since this constituted "trading with the enemy" the War Trade Board decided that a special license should be granted for this purpose. In return Germany demanded the same privilege, which has been granted, so the Red Cross is now the only organization which is permitted to conduct an international post office, cable office and parcels post office in the world among prisoners of war on both sides of the line.

Men and Events

The Chinese Maritime Customs has issued a notification that the Custom House will be closed Monday, April 8, that being the day fixed by the Government as Commemoration Day.

R. C. Campbell, manager of the American International Corporation, which is about to open branches in principal cities of the Far East, arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco March 30 by the Pacific Mail liner *Venezuela*.

Statements appear in Japanese newspapers to the effect that Dr. Kitajima of the Kitazato Tuberculosis Institute, who several months ago came to China to investigate the plague situation, reports that although the epidemic is now being checked he estimates that 10,000 deaths have occurred from pneumonic plague in China.

Justice Darling, together with two other Judges, sitting in the King's Bench Division in London, February 15, gave a decision relative to German-born persons, naturalized in Australia and now residing in England, to the effect that though such persons were British subjects in Australia, they had to be regarded as aliens in the United Kingdom.

Chao Hsin Chu, a former Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai and for the last year secretary to President Feng Kuo-chang of China at Peking, will depart in May for a trip to the United States. Mr. Chu is a graduate of New York University and of Columbia University of New York. While in America his address will be c/o the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco.

The Japanese paper at Dairen reports that at a recent meeting of the Chinese Customs' Tariff Revision delegates at Shanghai the majority of the members attending favored the adoption of the Provisional Tariff by which the rates on metals, cotton yarn, wool, etc., should be raised by 40%, and those on marine products, etc., by 30%. This proposition was, however, opposed by the Japanese delegates.

A paragraph appearing in the REVIEW March 9 to the effect that Professor Edward A. Ross had arrived in Shanghai on the s.s. *Colombia* is incorrect. The facts are that Professor Ross had returned to San Francisco on said steamer on his way back from Russia. A local daily newspaper first gave currency to this erroneous story by reprinting an interview from a San Francisco newspaper with Professor Ross, without indicating its origin.

A. Mildner, secretary and manager of the Grand Hotel Kalee, Ltd., an American corporation, is just completing ten years of service with this company. Mr. Mildner is a native of Alsace and first entered hotel service at Colmar, Alsace, twenty-three years ago. He has managed hotels in Switzerland, France, Portugal, England and Holland. Recently, under his direction, the Grand Hotel Kalee was remodeled, through which the dining room and lounge were nearly doubled in capacity.

Major C. M. Manners of the Royal Engineers, British Army, recently has made arrangements in Shanghai for the training of Chinese chauffeurs for use in connection with the Allied armies. Major Manners has arranged for each garage in Shanghai to take a class of ten Chinese chauffeurs and train them in the handling of cars. He has also purchased from local automobile companies a large number of second-hand automobiles to be used by the " student " chauffeurs as part of their training.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, who has been doing Y.M.C.A. work among the soldiers at the front, addressed the Y. M. C. A. men and prominent Chinese and American business men at a dinner given in his honor at the Carlton Cafe on April 3. The meeting was presided over by C. C. Nieh, president of the local Association. Dr. Eddy spoke at considerable length on the great work of the Y. M. C. A. throughout the countries now at war and the spirit of sacrifice and service that the war has brought out.

Lieutenant W. J. Hawkings, who recently delivered a popular lecture at the Y. M. C. A. on the Chinese laborers at the front, will address the American Song Service Sunday afternoon at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. His special subject will be " Relation of the Missionary to the Chinese Labor Corps in France as Seen by a Non-Missionary." A male quartet will sing. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, will address the Song Service during this month on " The Missionary and the Merchant."

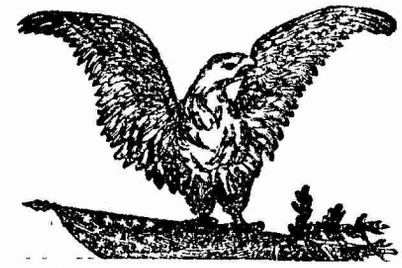
Two cases in which German firms were defendants occupied the attention of the Shanghai Mixed Court April 3, both being heard before P. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan. In a suit against the Austrian Lloyd, represented by their agent, the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank secured judgment for Tls. 8,866.40. In the case in which the German firm of Siemssen & Co., represented by the partners of the firm, O. Struckmeyer, E. Siebert and H. A. Siebs, is being sued for rent of the offices occupied by the firm in Hongkong under a lease entered into July 1, 1913, the defendants claimed that they were not liable as the British Government had wound up their business; judgment in this case was reserved.

A recent order by Postmaster General Burleson increases the parcel weight limit from 20 to 50 lbs. This is a matter of the greatest importance to residents in Shanghai and other parts of China, as now many packages may be sent by mail to the United States which previously, on account of their size, had to go by the much slower and more inconvenient freight routes. A result of this liberal increase in the weight limit will be to greatly increase the already enormous parcel post business of the American Postal Service. The American Post Office in Shanghai on a mail day presents a wonderful scene of activity, which certainly would surprise people living in America if they could see it. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the business of the American Post Office at Shanghai is handled most expeditiously.

Among the cases heard at the Shanghai Mixed Court last Wednesday was that of a coolie who had stolen a bicycle belonging to Mr. Moore of the China Inland Mission. The circumstances in the case were rather humorous, not to say unusual. Mr. Moore had left his bicycle outside of a building on the Bund while he went inside to read the latest war telegrams. When he came outside he found his bicycle missing, but not far away he saw his bicycle moving down the Bund with a Chinese astride of it. Mr. Moore gave chase on foot, knocked down several pedestrians on the way, overtook the thief, held on to him, turned him over to a policeman, appeared as a witness against him in Court, and secured a conviction which carried with it a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

Arthur R. Richardson, accompanied by Mrs. Richardson and son, formerly Moscow manager of the Cheseborough (vaseline) Manufacturing Company of New York, who during the past month or so had been making a tour of China with a view to extending the business of the company which he represents and who is now in Japan with the same object, relates in a Tokio paper some of his experiences in Russia. He says that the Germans will find the handling of the Russian factory workers an insoluble problem, as they are firmly impregnated with Bolshevik principles. Mr. Richardson left Moscow in January, at which time more than a million factory workers in that district were out of work; as regards his own factory the workers practically confiscated its contents, and eventually he decided to leave after paying his workers six months' salary as "gratuity."

In line with a telegram from London several days ago stating that the age limit for service in the British army had been raised to 51 years, official instructions have also reached Shanghai, the purport of which is that in the Far East the age limit is to be 41, this concession probably being made on the assumption that life in the Far East is likely to impair one's physical condition. It is stated that only those who are absolutely fit to march will be called on to serve and returns which were made some time ago by all British subjects of military age are now being examined by a tribunal in Shanghai presided over by Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General.



In accordance with the action taken in arranging for the Fourth of July celebration in 1917, a General Meeting of Americans interested in preparing for a suitable observance this year is hereby called for Monday April 8, 1918, to be held at the American Consulate-General at 5.15 p.m.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General

A Central Committee of the American Red Cross in China has been authorized in Shanghai by Julean Arnold, chairman and promoter of the Red Cross in China. This Committee will serve as headquarters for the different branches of the Red Cross Chapters and all work, such as arranging for material and supplies of the different Chapters, will correspond directly through the central Committee. It is the purpose of the National headquarters of the Red Cross in Washington to have centralization in China, and for this reason Mr. Arnold has arranged for the Committee to be in Shanghai for each individual Chapter and branch to work through this organization. The members of the committee appointed thus far are: Julean Arnold, Chairman; Dr. S. A. Ransom; W. A. B. Nichols, John K. Sague, Geo A. Fitch and Nelson E. Lurton.

W. B. Haughwout, manager of Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd., agents for Ford cars in Shanghai, received word this week from Detroit to the effect that the United States Government has contracted to use half the facilities of the Ford Automobile factory in that city for the manufacture of the new Liberty motor; large quantities of which are required by the government in aeroplane construction. In addition, the new submarine chasers adopted by the American government are also to be built at the Ford factory. It was stated that it was also probable that a large part of the new steel helmets for the American overseas forces will be manufactured in the same plant. According to Mr. Haughwout's instructions this will have no effect upon the delivery of Ford cars in Shanghai, except to make deliveries somewhat slower. In case the American government decides to use more of the Ford factory than now planned, it is expected that arrangements may be made for supplying the China trade from the Ford factories in Canada.

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An interesting display of more than 5,000 industrial, and commercial uses for rubber has recently been arranged at the offices of Andersen, Meyer & Company in Shanghai. The display was arranged by W. S. Leonard, agent in China for the U. S. Rubber Export Company of New York, which recently has engaged in business in China in connection with Andersen, Meyer & Company. In the display may be found rubber tubing from the size of a knitting needle to a foot in diameter, automobile tires, rubber packing and belting for factories, drug sundries, footwear, rain coats, and even travelling bags, made to imitate the familiar leather.

A correspondent of the REVIEW at Soochow, China, has written us regarding the plague prevention work at that place as follows: "A very good piece of cooperative work has been done in Soochow within the past two weeks in the matter of preventive measures against the dreaded pneumonic plague. Immediately the report was put out of its presence in Nanking, the hospitals, the Kiangsu Provincial Hospital and the Missionary Hospitals, got together and organized plans. The matter was taken up with the police authorities and facilities for fighting the plague were secured from the authorities beyond common expectations. Various physicians were assigned definite parts in the work and quite a good deal of publicity and educative work has been done. Fortunately, no demand has been made on the organization for meeting the real attack, but the preparation work and the amount of cooperation secured has been of no little value. Wild rumors got abroad but there has been nothing more serious, and now everything is quite normal."

Closer American Censorship on Cinema Films

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures in New York last month issued a bulletin to motion picture producing directors pointing out certain objectionable features in films which have recently been produced, and making recommendations for improvements. Although this Board has no force of law behind it, there is a public growing sentiment, which also has its reflex in the Far East, that there is room for great improvement in the character of films which are being exhibited, particularly with reference to the influence which they have on the younger generation. The Board points out that the use of the nude, the rough handling of women, the use of weapons and the use of liquor are being exploited out of all proportion to the needs of Art or the inculcating of any moral lesson. For instance, the Board quite rightly mentions that it is not necessary, in order to establish that a character is brutal, to show him wantonly beating or kicking a woman. Also as regards the use of weapons; in real life the public is forbidden to carry concealed weapons, but many of the films would give the spectator the impression that nearly everybody concerned has a weapon on him which he will use on the slightest provocation. On the point of exaggerating the drinking evil the example is given of a club room scene from which one might gather that the principal occupation of club members was the constant drinking of intoxicating liquors.

American Legal Advisor to Siam Visits in Shanghai

Professor Elden R. James, dean of the School of Law of the University of Missouri, was a visitor in Shanghai this week on his way to Bangkok, Siam, where he has been appointed legal advisor to the King. He was a passenger on the s.s. *Venezuela* and departed this morning for a brief visit in Manila before departing for his post. Dean James succeeds Walcott H. Pitkin, who was American legal advisor to the King of Siam up to last year when he returned to America to become associated with the State Department. Dean James is a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, where he was a student of former President Taft, and also of Harvard University. After practising law in Cincinnati for ten years he became a professor of law at the Cincinnati Law School and later held similar positions at the University of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and in the Summer School of Law at Chicago University. For the last three years he has been head of the School of Law at the University of Missouri. He is accompanied on his trip to Bangkok by Mrs. James and Miss Marjorie Jones, a daughter of Dr. J. C. Jones, dean of the College of Arts and Science of the University of Missouri.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

A New Domestic Loan for China

From The Peking Leader

In spite of the fact that the methods employed by the Ministry of Finance in connection with the 7th Year Domestic Loan have met with popular disapproval and invited severe criticisms from all sides, the Ministry of Finance is contemplating the floating of a long term domestic loan of $45,000,000 secured by the surplus Customs Revenne, in order that the debt of $93,000,000 owing to the two Government Banks by the Central Government can be fully repaid and the market value of the bank notes raised. The long-term loan will be redeemable within twenty years and bear interest at six per cent per annum. It is said that those who want to buy the short-term bonds will be required to purchase an equal amount of long-term bonds. This new scheme was passed at last Saturday's Cabinet meeting and will soon be carried out. According to a certain financial expert the Government bank notes will eventually rise at least to eighty per cent. of their face value. We fail to see why the Government Banks should not redeem their note issues, if the proposed long term loan proved a success. There is no reason why they should be suffered to make money by the millions at the expense of a poverty stricken public.

Will Japan Mobilize?

From The Japan Advertiser (Tokio)

The answer to this question seems now unmistakably to be in the affirmative. It has come from the mouth of the two supreme authorities on the question. Viscount Motono, classifying the tangled situation, has said: "Should the further development of the situation become threatening to the interest of this Empire, the Government is determined to take quick and adequate measures of self-defence." Premier Terauchi, in his

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

—:o:—

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

MILLARD'S REVIEW will publish in May as a part of Volume IV, a complete index of all special articles and editorial comments that have appeared in the magazine since the first issue on June 9, 1917. Owing to the shortage of paper, this index will be supplied only to those who desire it for filing and reference purposes. Persons desiring a copy of the index should notify the office in writing at the earliest possible date, otherwise it will be impossible to supply it. The index is a part of the REVIEW and there will be no extra charge to subscribers who desire a copy.

American International Corporation

120 Broadway New York, U.S.A.

I am well acquainted with MILLARD'S REVIEW to which we are subscribers here in the Corporation.

It seems to me that the REVIEW covers the Far Eastern Situation more Completely than any other periodical I know.

(SIGNED).....

(The name of the writer of this letter is on file in the office of the REVIEW, and is available to any advertiser or subscriber desiring information regarding same.

04-204

farewell address to the Diet, said in a more impressive manner: "If deemed necessary for the security of the peace and interest of this country or for the protection of the common interest of the Allies, the Government is determined to respond resolutely to the demand of the situation." Then he went on appealing to the patriotic spirit of the people: "It has always been a beautiful genius of this people to devote themselves wholeheartedly to the national interest of the country in all critical times. The present grave situation demands that the Government, by explaining its intention here, should evoke the realization of the people to the task at hand." He concluded his address with the following momentous words: "We thank you, gentlemen, for the efforts you have taken all these days, and at the same time we wish to suggest to you before parting that if it be made necessary by the situation you may be called together again before long."

China's Military Machine

From the Central-China Post (Hankow)

Very few of the institutions of the Chinese Republic, no matter from what angle they are viewed, afford a subject of pleasing contemplation. There is the Central Government, which appears to have lost all grip and says one thing to-day and the opposite to-morrow, according to whoever happens to be prompter, —for months it has not been able to enforce a single order. Then come the Tuchuns who, as the military governors of provinces, are the real powers in the land, and amongst them the most celebrated started life as bandits. These Tuchuns do as they please, and at present it seems to be their pleasure to keep up a perpetual scrap. Under them again are the Generals in command of forces whose chief characteristic is unrealiability, and their men are as casual as themselves. At the bottom we have the people—farmers, artisans and merchants—tormented and oppressed; at present suffering from robbers, famine and pestilence and in many cases depending on foreigners for relief.

During all these winter months we in this centre have had a special opportunity of studying the working of China's military machine, for armies from half the provinces have been operating in our neighborhood. It is taken for granted in foreign circles that Chinese troops, if they could be transported to Europe would be of the utmost value at the present juncture, or if sent to Siberia would be invaluable in restoring order there. What we have seen of them hardly bears out this idea, as the stories of Yochow, Ping-kiang and Changsha fully demonstrate.

Japanese Interest in Siberia.

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

The *Hochi* publishes a full-page map of Siberia and the *Tokyo Jiji* is producing a Siberian supplement. That Siberia is at present a subject of a great deal of interest among Japanese is apparent. One of the minor illustrations of this interest is found in an anonymous letter which we have received, obviously from a Japanese, expatiating on the economic value and residential desirability of Siberia, and calling on his countrymen to awake from their dreams and ignorance. Whether all this is inspired by the popular Japanese desire to make Siberia safe for democracy is a question on which it is said that the people of Siberia entertain unwarranted doubts.

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China as a Future Field For United States Trade

NOT so very long ago, China, to the average American, was a world set apart by itself. Many regarded it as a strange land surrounded by a huge wall, wherein lived a curious people with queer customs, and who adhered to ancient ideas and methods. To-day, however, our ideas are changed, and, as we survey the progress China has made in the last 50 years, we wonder what the future may bring. America is training and educating in her colleges hundreds of Chinese each year who go back to their country to mould into the New China the lessons which are being taught in the new world.

Through contact with American methods of industry, a more active demand for all kinds of American products is being created. Manufacturing is being encouraged, mining is being revolutionized, and means of communication are being improved. The total area of the Chinese empire is about 4,300,000 square miles, or about one and one-half times the area of the United States, excluding Alaska and our other outlying possessions. The population is estimated at approximately 400,000,000, or about 93 persons to the square mile. In all this vast territory there is only about 6,000 miles of railway. This is about 0.3 miles to every 100 square miles of country or about 0.18 miles to every 10,000 inhabitants, considerably less than the percentages in this country, which are about 8.75 miles to every 100 square miles of country and about 26.00 miles to every 10,000 inhabitants. In addition to this, there is about 2,500 miles under construction and some 8,500 miles projected.

China essentially is an agricultural country. From the great Mongolian desert in the northwest and the lofty mountain ranges in the southwest, the land slopes eastward into extensive fertile lowland plains traversed by the Yangtze and Yellow rivers. With the aid of irrigation, which is quite common, very intensive cultivation has been made possible. In the north, large areas are devoted to the raising of beans, peas, wheat and other cereals. In the south, sugar and cotton are largely grown. Teas of the finest flavor are cultivated exclusively in the west and south, while the culture of rice, opium, tobacco and oil plants is almost universal.

Silkworms, which are native to China, are reared in large numbers. For over 2,000 years China has been noted for her silk industries and silk products. The silk produced is of a superior textile strength, and its manufacture is one of the most successful industries in China. Twenty-seven per cent of the world's supply is furnished by her. The manufacture of porcelain also is an industry that for centuries has been of great importance. Match factories are found in all parts of China, and are generally run under Chinese management.

An important feature in the development of China industries is the erection of cotton and woolen mills and of silk filatures, especially in Shanghai and Canton. There are now approximately 48 mills with over 1,009,850 spindles and 4,610 looms in China, of which more than one half are located in Shanghai which is in the midst of the cotton producing country—practically all of these mills run day and night on 23-hour schedules. A great field exists for factories for the extraction of oil, as cereals and seeds from which oil is extracted are plentiful. In the great wheat producing region of Manchuria, flour milling is an important industry. Practically every mineral requisite to great economic development is found in China. Because of inferior means of transportation, and inadequate methods of mining, however, the development of all but a few of China's mineral resources has been much retarded. Iron ore is abundant. At Tayeh, near Hankow, the deposits are among the richest in the world. As a coal country China is regarded as one of the foremost in the world. Coal is found in almost every province. The anthracite deposits are unrivaled. Only about 133,500 acres are operated at the present time, although the coal fields are estimated to extend over an area of more than 400,000 square miles, about nine times the total area of the state of Pennsylvania.

Hunan, Yunnan and Kwangtung contain rich deposits of antimony, of which China is the largest producer in the world. China is one of the best watered countries in the world. Besides her navigable rivers and lakes, which aggregate over a total of 17,500 miles, there is also an enormous mileage of canals. Not less than 25,000 miles of partly navigable canals have been built in an area of 175 x 160 miles. Over these canals, rivers and lakes a vast internal trade is carried on in boats towed by steam launches and old steel crafts propelled by stern oars. At the present time less than 10 per cent of China imports come from the United States, of which nearly one-half is kerosene, and the balance an unimportant mixture of general commodities. Numerous reasons present themselves why the manufacturer in the United States should seriously study the trade problems and possibilities in China. It is certain to prove one of the most active and profitable markets in the world in the next decade. Rich in natural resources, and large in population, development is all she needs. Not only is her commerce and industries fast becoming modernized, but the form of government itself is assuming the same form that has caused the advancement of other countries. In addition to the American and European ideas which are being transplanted by young pioneer Chinese, is the establishment of branches there by the chamber of commerce of most of the aggressive countries. Once peace is declared, the merchant marine, which is certain to be established by this country, is going to bring about the shipping facilities which will enable the manufacturers of this country to compete with the rest of the world for Chinese patronage on an even basis.—*A. L. Nason, in an American periodical.*

Russia as a Field for American Trade after the War

The following are extracts from an address recently delivered before the Cleveland (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce by E. M. Herr, president of one of America's large electrical manufacturing companies.

A stable government will be established in Russia eventually. A great industrial development will come which will give many opportunities to those nations prepared to serve the needs of the Slav.

Germany had forced a commercial treaty with Russia while the latter was embarrassed by the Japanese

Decay Bacteria

Bacillus proteus vulgaris
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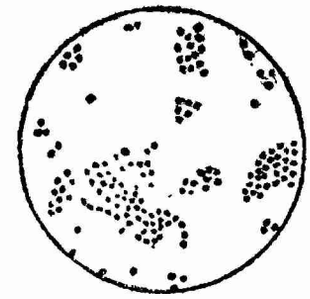

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Concrete Inserts, Edge Protectors, etc.
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18B KIANGSE ROAD—SHANGHAI.

war in 1904, and between that time and the outbreak of the present war flooded Russian markets with all kinds of German maunfactured goods." This restricted industrial progress in Russia, as the native factories were stifled by the flood of German goods.

Although favored by this treaty, German merchants advertised extensively and in a manner calculated to impress the Slavs with their products. They employed expert salesmen who spoke Russian, published catalogs in Russian text, with prices in roubles and kopeks. Long time credits were extended. Germany will do the same thing to regain commerce with this nation after the war.

American business men ought to become interested in Russian projects and be prepared to help Russia develop its railroads and other public utilities, just as foreign capital aided the extension of United States railroads after the Civil War.

The greater growth of Russia's transportation and agricultural resources, the larger will be her consumption of manufactured goods.

Salesman speaking the language must be sent to Russia. They must be young men willing to go, not for hasty trips to take orders and return, but to remain there and become identified with her people and institutions, just as the English, French and German representatives came to this country in former times and became prominent in our country's development.

Before the war Germany controlled two-thirds of Russia's foreign trade, England one-seventh and the United States one-twentieth.

Planning the World's Geatest Corporation

From The Financier (New York)

The War Finance Corporation bill recently presented to Congress by the Administration, promises to remove, if passed, most of the doubt as to whether gold will go to a premium. We are all familiar with the depreciation of paper money in past great wars, and in Europe during the present war; but we are hoping that such depreciation here may be avoided.

This bill, however, seeks to organize a corporation with a capital stock of $500,000,000, and to empower the Corporation to issue its own notes up to $4,000,000,000 for purposes of financing private corporations and businesses during war time. These notes, furthermore, can be used by the Federal Reserve banks as a basis for Federal Reserve note issues. Federal Reserve notes, one recalls, are secured by 4 per cent in gold and 60 per cent in paper; and as the banks have on hand large amounts of gold the practical effect of this bill would be to increase the maximum possible Federal Reserve note issues by $4,000,000,000.

That is, the actual working of the plan will be that refunding and new financing operations will be directly or indirectly carried out by this War Finance Corporation through the issue of its own notes. These notes will be taken by the Federal Reserve banks, and Federal Reserve notes issued against them. Considering the large amount of refunding that must be done, and the very considerable amount of new financing, the operation of this bill would necessarily make vast and continual increases in the amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding.

One of our contributors some months ago estimated that the business of this country could perhaps absorb $2,000,000,000 of Federal Reserve notes without sending gold to a premium. Refunding operations of 1918 and 1919, not counting any new capital requirements, will call for about $2,000,000,000. It is plain to be seen, therefore, that the operations of the War Finance Corporation within a relatively short period of months or years would sufficiently inflate our Federal Reserve paper money to send gold to a premium.

Therefore, without offering any opinion yet as to whether this bill is wise or unwise, necessary or unnecessary, it is even now neither premature or hazardous to venture the opinion that if the bill passes substantially in its present form the war will have to continue no great length of time to send gold automatically to a premium.

The Rouble in America

From the N. Y. Annalist

While dealings in Russian exchange have fallen in recent months to an extraordinarily low volume, a sizable business in Russian currency has arisen in its place. The reason for the current inactivity in exchange is, of course, the reduction of commercial intercourse between the United States and Russia. The growth of business in currency represents, in part, speculative purchases, looking ahead to the expected time when Russia will emerge from her present condition of chaos, and also the accumulation by American importers who figure that it is a profitable, even though rather risky, procedure to lay in supplies of rouble notes against future payment for goods brought in from Russia.

A third source of the demand is with Russian-Americans, or aliens in America who are buying rouble currency with the expectation of returning to the old homeland some day with money in their pockets which cost them comparatively little. There are banking houses which specialize in rouble currency issued prior to the brief Kerensky regime. The quotation has spread between 9 and 9½ cents for each paper rouble, compared with the exchange rate of 51.45 cents in normal times.

The trade relations between the United States and Russia offer a subject of interesting study and conjecture in respect to the future. Last year the aggregate of commercial transactions between the countries reached a total value of $438,000,000, which was only $39,000,000 less than in the preceding year. In December trade was practically suspended, the total of exports to Russia amounting to less than $1,000,000, according to returns to the Department of Commerce, as compared with $23,000,000 in the same month of 1916.

The U. S. Silk Trade with Canton

Statistics of trade between the United States and Canton up to the end of October show increased exports of waste silk, but a somewhat smaller value of total exports to the United States in October, 1917, than in the same month of 1916, the figures being respectively Haikwan Taels 1,875,943 and 1,918,594. Exports by months have been as follows, in Haikwan taels.

Sept., 1917.....	760,157	April, 1917...	2,063,951
Oct.	1,918,594	May	701,192
Nov.	2,454,513	June	1,023,325
Dec.	1,823,709	July	2,205,951
Jan., 1017.....	1,888,121	Aug.	3,161,930
Feb.	1,855,533	Sept.	1,244,239
March	3,119,290	Oct.	1,875,943

Exports of silk during the ten months ending October 31, compared with the total exports in previous years, are as follows, in piculs:

	Raw Silk	Cocoons	Waste Silk
1912.....	36,200	4,100	26,500
1913.....	47,700	5,200	39,600
1914.....	34,900	2,600	27,600
1915.....	32,700	3,000	22,700
1916.....	37,800	5,000	29,800
10 months of 1917.....	32,610	3,200	31,300

Commercial and Financial Notes

Owing to the difficulties which Japanese paper manufacturers experience in securing pulp from abroad, extraordinary efforts are being made to develop the output of paper pulp in Karafuto, Hokkaido and Formosa, and there are indications that by the end of this year Japan will be to a great extent independent of foreign importations. The Karafuto Industrial Company, the Japan Chemical Paper Pulp Company, and other concerns, are announced as being determined to increase the ouput this year by about 20,000 tons. Although the Japanese product is somewhat inferior to foreign supplies, it serves the same purpose for the general run of paper, and it is only those few Japanese manufacturers of extra grades of paper who show anxiety concerning the possibility of foreign supplies being cut off altogether.

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Ammonium Compounds	*Caustic Sodas*	*Sulphur Colors*
Barium Compounds	*Dyewoods*	*Tanning Extracts*
Calcium Compounds	*Dyewood Extracts*	*Red Oils and Fatty Acids*
Coal Tar Derivatives	*Acid Colors*	*Fish Oils*
Acids	*Basic and other Colors*	*Animal Oils*
Special Oils	*Greases*	*Vegetable Oils*

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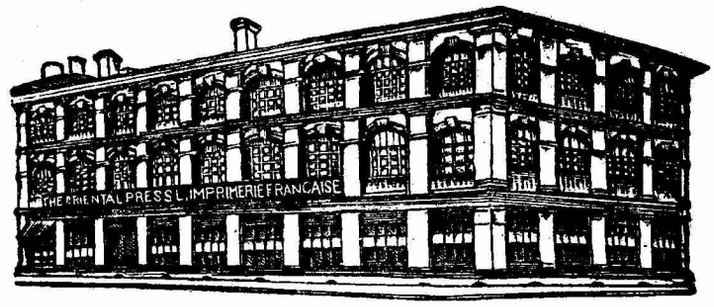

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As the result of egg prices in New York at the beginning of March dropping 27 cents a dozen within a week, the market was "smashed." Speculators are stated to have lost about a quarter of a million dollars.

A French firm in Bordeaux recently placed an order with an American manufacturer for G. $48,250 worth of alarm clocks. It is the first order of the kind ever placed in the United States. Previous to this all alarm clocks used in France had been made in enemy countries.

The U. S. Government has issued an order for the commandeering for war purposes of all crude and unworked platinum in the hands of importers, jobbers and wholesalers. The largest imports into America of platinum have come from Russia, and in view of the present situation in that country it is feared that the supply might be curtailed during the continuance of the war.

With a special view to developing the market for electrical supplies in China, an Electrical Industry Exhibition was opened at Uyeno Park, Tokio, March 20, in which the Shibaura and Hitachi electrical establishments took a leading part. The Exhibition was opened by Viscount Suyematsu, Privy Councillor, who in the course of his opening address stated that the amount of power generated by water-power enterprises in Japan is at present 1,200% larger than it was ten years ago, and that there are in Japan at present 1,482 electrical undertakings, without taking into account engineering enterprises.

Eat Colored Beans

The common varieties of colored beans have a better flavor than any white beans and are quite as nourishing. And they are just as pretty in their natural state, but do not look quite so well when served on the table. At least, we think they are not so pretty because we have been brought up to think that way, just as we have come to think a white baby prettier than a colored baby. Unquestionably, those who produce the colored babies think them prettier than any white baby that ever was born, and they are the majority of the human race. Except by ourselves, those of us who have been so unfortunate as to be born white are doubtless regarded by the majority of mankind as freaks. And who are we that we should set up our whimsical notions as the standard of taste for the world? It is just the same with beans. The greatest of all bean eaters of whom we know much are our Latin-American friends. Having the greatest experience with beans, they must be the best judges of them, and their main bean crops are of the colored varieties. But just now we are asked as patriotic citizens to eat colored beans, so that the soldiers at the front can get the white beans, to which they are accustomed. Being too busily employed in more important matters to devote any time to cultivating an improved taste in beans, we are officially asked to eat the colored beans at home and banish the white beans from the table. That is a case in which virtue will bring its own reward, for colored beans are not only better but cheaper.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of KATE LANDERS, Deceased.	Cause No. 644 Estate No. 242 ORDER Filed March 21, 1918. PAUL McRAE Acting Clerk.

This cause comes on for hearing upon the petition of Robert T. Bryan, Jr., for the issuance to him of Letters of Administration for the above entitled estate; said petition being presented, according to the evidence, upon request of the American Consul-General, it having been previously ascertained that the deceased has no relatives residing within the Court's jurisdiction and no creditors having appeared for that purpose.

The testimony of Messrs. John Kavanaugh and V. E. Scott having been taken, the Court finds therefrom:

1. That the said Kate Landers was an American citizen who died at Shanghai, China, on or about March 18, 1918;

2. That the said deceased left, within the territorial jurisdiction of this Court, money and other property of the value of more than Five Hundred Dollars, United States currency;

3. That the petitioner is a "person competent and qualified" to act as administrator of said estate within the requirements of the law and that in the absence of any relative or creditor of the deceased desiring so to act it is proper that the said petitioner be appointed.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that upon the petitioner taking and subscribing the oath required by law and filing a proper bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) United States currency, Letters of Administration issue to him; and all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the said Administrator, Robert T. Bryan Jr., at No. 179 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, within six months from March 23, 1918.

And in order that all parties interested in the said estate may have notice of this Order and opportunity to present objections thereto if they so desire, it is further ordered that a copy of same be published once each week for four weeks commencing March 23, 1918, in Millard's Review of the Far East, a paper of general circulation in China and circulating also in the United States.

BY THE COURT,

CHARLES. S. LOBINGIER.
Judge.

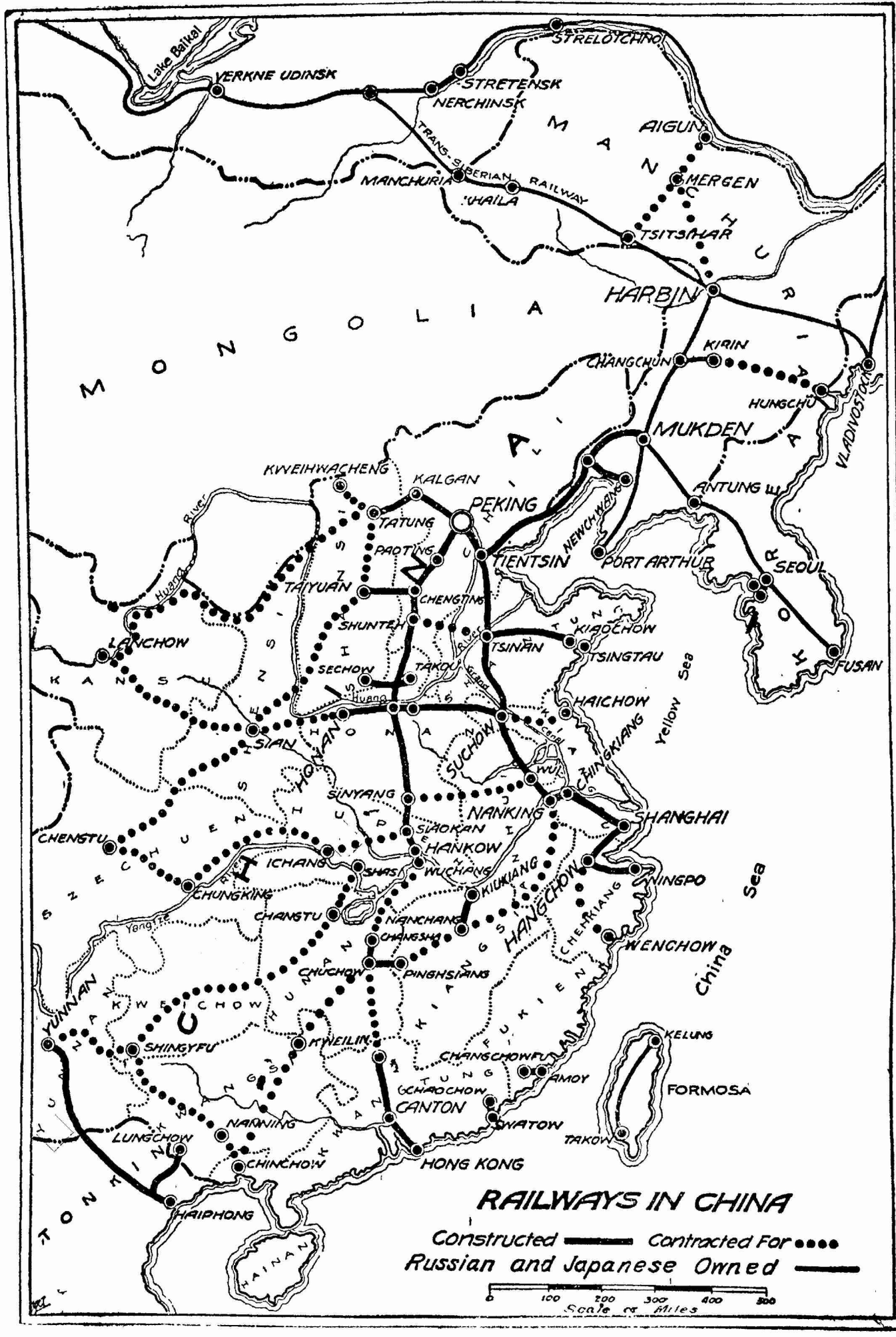
IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of WINFIELD S. SWEET, Deceased.	Cause No. 646 Special Proceeding No. 243 (*Testamentary*)
.....	NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Winfield S. Sweet, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before the 6th day of October, 1918, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to the undersigned.

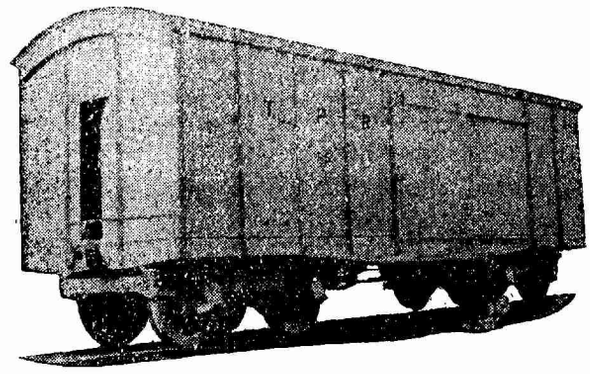
JOSIE M. SWEET,
Executrix.
HANGCHOW, CHINA.

Dated April 6, 1918.



This map is reproduced from *Asia Magazine*

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT



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How China Has Financed Her Railroad Lines

By Charles Denby

Former U.S. Consul-General in China

The Railways of China have been financed by direct loans of the Chinese Government. Up to 1914, these loans amounted to approximately G. $260,000,000, of which G. $7,014,460 have been repaid, leaving about G. $250,000,000 outstanding. All of these loans with the exception of G. $11,500,000 contracted in 1908, of which nearly G. $3,000,000 has been repaid, and the Belgian loan of 1898 for G. $22,500,000 which has been repaid in full, were contracted since 1900.

Redemption payments on these begin at various times from 1914 to 1920. It is to be noticed that the security pledged for these railway loans is the railway itself with the government's guarantee, and in some cases, certain taxes in addition. As a matter of fact, the railways of China have been found to be ample security. The figures for six months ending December 31, 1914, show that China's fourteen main railway lines all were run at a profit, showing a total net revenue of G. $2,300,000—this in spite of the depressing influence of the European War which has greatly cut down the carriage of ocean-borne goods. The 1914 revenues were much lower than in the preceding year. These roads all pay, and if discreetly managed will continue to pay.

Among the railway loans of China we must note one of particular interest to Americans—the Hankow-Canton railway contract for G. $5,500,000. The circumstances which gave rise to this loan were as follows: An American syndicate had secured the contract to build a line from Hankow to Canton, a distance of 700 miles; the first survey had been made, the road promised in every way to be profitable, and the American holders of the stock found opportunities to sell part of their holdings abroad. Among others the

Concluded on next page

(Concluded from previous page)

King of Belgium, whose nationals had signed a contract to build a line from Hankow to Peking, became a heavy buyer. It is probable that he was influenced to buy by the natural desire to have some standing in the control of a road destined to be so closely connected in operation with the Belgian owned line. It seems, however, that the government of the British colony at Hongkong had never been pleased with the prospect of railway construction in the vicinity of that colony falling into the hands of the Americans, and the Hongkong authorities represented to the Chinese that the sale of shares to the King of the Belgians was a violation of the American contract which provided that the line should not be ceded to other than Americans. The Chinese Government probably had no feelings whatever on this subject, but it suited the purpose of the Hongkong government, backed by some Chinese of influence, to represent that there was such bitter feeling in the country traversed by the road over the bad faith of the American concessionaries that the Americans would not be permitted to continue the construction thereof. This representation couples with an offer of a handsome profit on the outlay led American capitalists to sell back their concession to the Chinese. When it was realized that the money which China paid was actually provided by Hongkong, the true nature of the transaction became apparent. The American holders of the concession had given up a valuable franchise because the policies of others conflicted with it, and incidentally American prestige received a blow from which it has not yet recovered.

Up to the present time China has not tried to finance her roads by the selling of shares. She has always borrowed on mortgage bonds, which she hastens to pay up, thus eating up the earnings and showing small profits on operation. With the actually large earning power of the Chinese railways, large stock dividends could easily be declared, which would increase the value of the stock so that it could be sold at par or above, and thus meet the needs for capital on better terms than selling mortgage bonds, and without the necessity of periodic redemption.

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The Share Market

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. 22	Last Quotation, Fri. March 28	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Anglo-Java	8.25	7.60	7.60	7.60	
Bute	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Banks, Industrials, Ins. Cottons Land, Etc.

Langkat	14.59	17.00	17.25	15.50
King Yik	15.85	16.50	16.50	16.50
Laou Kung Mow	76.00	84.50	84.50	84.50
Shanghai Cotton	139	142.00	142.00	141
Oriental Cotton	43.50	46.00	46.00	46.00
Culty's Dairy	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Telephone	78.50	79.00	79.00	79.00
Trom "B"	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00
Mr. Eng & S. B. Wks	14.75	17.50	17.50	17.50
Shanghai Dock	1.00	104.50	104.50	104½
Shanghai Land	67.00	67,25	67.23	67.25
Sumatras	70	70.00	70	70

Exchange

Bar Silver	45⅝	45½	45½	45⅝
T. T. on London	4/4	4/4	4/4½	4/4
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.50	4.57	4.62	4.57
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	93.90	94.5	94.56	94.12
Mexican	72.48	72.57	72.58	72.51
Native Int.	08	04	05	04

London Rubber Quotations

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Tendency				

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Week ended	March 31st	3.88
For Montts of	March	1,695

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New Books and Publications

The Montesorri Elementary Material

The Advanced Montesorri Method, by Dr. Maria Montesorri. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. Shanghai: Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd. $.4.00 Mex.

ONE of the latest educational vogues to invite educationalists to its banner, is the Montesorri Method in education. Madam Montesorri was an assistant physician in the Psychiatric Clinic of the University of Rome where she became acquainted with the method of teaching idiots. To Edward Seguin's work along this line she acknowledges an indebtedness for many of her ideas, but she undoubtedly owes considerable also to the school of scientific pedagogy in Milan which emphasises anthropology and measurements of experimental psychology, particularly of the sensations.

With these influences and recent educational theories in her repetoire, she took hold of an infant school among Rome's model tenements. In this school she evolved her methods of teaching and rounded out her theory of education.

Her personal attempts, in New York and other places, to set up schools fashioned after her own in Italy, have provoked considerable attention. As a whole, the American leaders in education, as well as those of other nationalities, are cautious and critical in their attitude toward such an enthusiastic reformer. Such men as Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick, Prof. of Philosophy of Education in Teachers' College, Columbia University, have levelled searching and critical appreciations at her work. On the other hand kindergartners and teachers in the primary grades have been attracted by many of her practical devices.

The demand for a free expression of the child's impulses is one of her key-notes—which has also been advocated by leading American educationalists for some time back. Many people not acquainted with the scientific study of our leading normal schools, have been attracted by her scientific conception of education—undoubtedly one of her strong points. The largest debt owed to her is probably due for her demonstration of how a child may actually develop through freedom of activity, or liberty.

Her method of training the senses illustrates how narrow her method is as compared to John Dewey's. Dewey regards the unit as a situation from actual life experience, in contrast to her training of each of the senses *per se*. Her psychology in general is subject to much the same criticism as that of the Rousseau-Pestalozzi-Froebel group.

The earliest works of Madam Montesorri took up pedagogical anthropology and the Montesorri Method. She recently contributed two books on the advanced Montesorri Method, viz., *Spontaneous Activity in Education*, and the *Montesorri Elementary Material*. In the *Montesorri Elementary Material* she takes up in her usual running style a very careful analysis of subjects taught in the upper grammar grades. Grammar, reading, arithmetic, geometry, drawing, music and metrics are successively treated. In the appendices there are outlines for the study of the child's personal history as well as a summary of some special lectures.

The same points of view prevail in this volume as do in the Montesorri Method. The phonetic and much of the English material is affected too much by the Italian language and by its close applicability of the demands of the Italian language to be of the most benefit. However, some new material has been added more applicable to English readers. In arithmetic and geometry we miss the applications to problems of modern life, which our recent texts are utilising. The study of music and metrics are very suggestive.

The book, as a whole, is one for the teacher of intermediate and grammar grades who is willing to experiment with stimulating material, and for the educational specialist.

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In the United States Court for China

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ROBERT EDMUND LEE, DECEASED.

(Filed March 30, 1918.)

SYLLABUS

1. CITIZENSHIP by birth carries with it certain privileges not available to naturalized citizens.

2—: *Foreign residence.* Among these is greater latitude as regards residence abroad.

3—: *The modes of expatriation* prescribed by the Congressional Act of 1907 are exclusive.

4—: *Naturalization.* The benefits of a father's naturalization accrue to his minor children.

5—: *Extraterritoriality.* American citizens residing in extraterritorial countries remain "subject to the jurisdiction * * * of the United States" to a much greater extent than those residing in other foreign countries.

6. EVIDENCE: *Copies of Parish Registers*, duly authenticated, and admissible in evidence in the jurisdiction where they are issued, will be admitted here to prove an act recorded therein.

Ralph A. Frost, Esquire, and Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Rose, for the proponent.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, U. S. District Attorney, appeared for the government but offered no objection to the decree.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The petition in this cause contains the usual averments for the probate of a will alleging *inter alia* "that Robert Edmund Lee an American citizen * * * died on July 4, 1917, in the city of Kiukiang." Evidence in support of the petition is presented in the form of depositions, one by decedent's wife and another by Ralph A. Frost, Esquire, who testifies that the deceased was "born in St. Louis, Mo., about 1867." A document emanating from the Consul-General of the district where the deceased lived and presented by the District Attorney, who was requested by the Court to appear in the Government's behalf in this cause, contains the following recital:

> "Robert Edmund Lee was born on April 22, 1868, at St. Louis, Missouri. His father, Alla Lee, a Chinaman, was married to Sara Lee, an American woman, and he, Alla Lee, was naturalized in St. Louis Criminal Court on September 17, 1868."

In addition to the foregoing the proponent presents a copy (Exhibit "H"-9) of the Parish Register of Grace Church (Episcopal) of St. Louis, authenticated by the priest in charge, from which it appears that one Robert E. Lee was baptized therein on June 2, 1867. The document further recites that he was born on April 20 of the same year and that his parents were Alla and Sarah Lee. Copies of such registers are admissible in England and in a majority of American jurisdictions which have passed on the question.[1] They are not admitted in Massachusetts, but there a civil registry of such facts has been kept according to law since 1639 and it, and not the parish registry, is the official one.[2] There being no civil registry provided in this jurisdiction, the decedent not having been born here anyway, and the document being admissible in the jurisdiction where it was issued[3] we hold that said certificate is competent evidence of decedent's baptism on the date and at the place recited therein.

It is true that the said document does not recite the *place* of decedent's birth but there is offered in evidence (Exhibit "B") a certificate issued by the Clerk of the Criminal Court of St. Louis on September 17, 1868, reciting that

> "Alla Lee a native of China who applies to be admitted a citizen of the United States, comes and proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has resided in the United States at least five years * * * is admitted a citizen of the United States."[4]

The appearance of the identical name of Alla Lee in both of these documents raises the presumption that they relate to the same person[5] while the judicial administration of the oath of allegiance recited in the certificate last mentioned "amounts to a judgment of the court" whose recitals are presumed to be correct.[6] It thus appearing that Alla Lee had "resided in the United States at least five years" on September 17, 1868, we feel justified in finding that the child which he and his wife presented for baptism on June 2, 1867, and whose birth is recited as having occurred on April 20, was born in the United States.

Under the Federal Constitution[7]

> "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and *subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, are citizens of the United States."

It is true that the amendment containing this provision was not declared to have been ratified until July 21, 1868,[8] which was after the birth date above recited, but the rule as to citizenship by birth was exactly the same before the adoption of the amendment;[9] the latter merely confirmed and codified the pre-existing law.

Of course the naturalization of Alla Lee, which was authorized by the law of that period, would have *ipso facto* naturalized his minor child[10] even had the latter been born outside of the United States. But we consider the showing set forth above sufficient to prove that Robert E. Lee was a native citizen of the United States, and that this fact was of more importance to him than naturalization would have been will presently appear.

1. *England.* Draycott v. Talbot, 3 Brown, P. C. (2d ed.) 564; May v. May, 2 Strange 1073; Wihen v. Law, 3 Starkie 63; Doe v. Barnes, 1 M. & Rob. 389; Starkie, Evidence (4th Eng.ed.) 299, note f.

   Federal. "The entries in the register of burials, and in the family bible, are admissible evidence in a case like the present; and if there were no other proof of the death of Charles Willing, the ancestor of the complainants, they might be considered as showing his death in 1788". Lewis v. Marshall, 5 Pet. 469*.

   Louisiana. Succession of Justus, 48 La. Ann. 1096, 20 So. 680.

   Michigan. Hunt v. Supreme Council, 64 Mich. 671, 31 N. W. 576; Durfree v. Abbott, 61 Mich. 471, 28 N. W. 521; Hutchins v. Kimmell, 31 Mich. 128.

   Missouri. Childress v. Cutter, 16 Mo. 24, 46.

   New Jersey. Supreme Assembly v. McDonald, 59 N. J. L. 248, 35 Atl. 1061.

   Philippines. Adriano v. de Jesus, 23 Phil. 350.

2. Kennedy v. Doyle, 10 Allen 161, Thayer's Cases on Evidence 437.

3. Childress v. Cutter, 16 Mo. 24, 46.

4. "Some courts * * admitted Chinese to citizenship" before "the act of May 6,1882, (22 States at large 61, chap. 126)." Van Dyne, Citizenship, 57, 58.

5. Spreckels v. Ward, 12 Phil. 414, 7 Off. Gaz. 146. Cf. U. S. v. Adolfo, 12 Phil. 296, 7 Off. Gaz. 141.

6. Campbell v. Gordon, 6 Cranch (U. S.) 357.

7. Amendment XIV, sec. 1.

8. U. S. Rev. Stats. 31, note.

9. U. S. v. Wong Kim Ark, 169 U.S. 649; In re Look Tin Sing, 21 Fed. 905; Lynch v. Clarke, 1 Sandf. Ch. (N. Y.) 583 (1844), where the Vice Chancellor declares at the close of an exhaustive review of the authorities:

   > "I can entertain no doubt but that, by the law of the United States, every person born within the dominions and allegiance of the United States, whatever were the situation of his parents, is a natural-born citizen."

10. Campbell v. Gordon, 6 Cranch (U. S.) 357; North Noonday Milling Co. v. Orient Miiing Co., 1 Fed. 522, 527. See other authorities cited in 11 Corpus Juris 1128, note 67.

The conclusions thus far reached are not disputed in any quarter. They are in fact recited in the consular document above quoted. That document, however, contains other recitals from which it appears that, while the decedent was registered in said consulate "for a great many years," and his registration expired only on March 15, 1915, "and through an oversight was not renewed," his last application for registration was denied. The grounds of such denial are set forth at length in the document above quoted and, in order that the position of said consulate may be fairly stated and fully understood, are reproduced here. They are as follows:

"In 1880 Robert E. Lee accompanied his father and sister to China, where his father continued to live till his death, and Robert E. Lee has resided in Shanghai and Hankow continuously till the present time.

"In reply to an inquiry regarding his reason in not having returned to the United States since his departure in December, 1897, he states, 'I have not returned to the United States since I departed in 1879, the reason is, since the new law which requested American citizens to return home after five years, I have been an invalid and am unable to walk.' He further states, 'It is my intention to return to the United States to reside.' Again 'as I am an invalid unable to walk I do not know when I can return home.' No definite time for his expected return is given. Again he says, 'The reason for my prolonged residence in China is that I can support myself and family by managing my business affairs here which I could not do, if I were residing in America under my present condition.'

"The *animo revertendi* without regard to his ability to return is a material point in determining whether or not he has voluntarily expatriated himself. In determining this question a number of things should be taken into consideration, and though he stated that he intends to return, his life, his property, his family, his connections (business and social) are such as to raise doubt which is almost, if not quite, conclusive that he has no definite plans to this end.

"He was married to Daisy Chang, who was born on the 'first day of the twelfth moon, 1889.' Daisy Chang is a Chinese woman, who, however, has a fair English education, and as fruits of this marriage four children have been born. The children, it is admitted, are taught the English language and wear European clothing, though the wife wears Chinese clothing. Mr. Lee in all these years has acquired property interests in China estimated by himself at $10,000 gold, and none in the United States, and he has shown no desire to realize on his property, but rather to acquire more, and so exclusively are his property interests here that it must be considered that his residence is permanent. His wife has not been in the United States and does not associate with the American people. All the circumstances, his residence and his family tend to disprove any intention, other than floating, to return to the United States to reside, or that he is desirous to return to resume the obligations of citizenship there. He states, 'The relatives I have in the United States are:—

William Graham	(uncle)
Mrs. Catherin Graham	(Aunt)
William Graham	(cousin)
John Graham	,,
Miss Alice Graham	,,
Richard Graham	,,
Kitty Graham	,,

When I left *home*, the mentioned relatives were residing in Shipman, Illinois, U. S. A.' No correspondence with them.

"It is understood that under certain conditions presumption can not extend against one residing abroad. For example, as missionary the presumption of expatriation will be overcome, or if extending American business he will be considered to have sound reasons for remaining abroad, or if his health was such that his residence abroad was necessary for continuance of life, he will still not be required to return to America to maintain his citizenship.

"He is not a missionary. He is a business man, a dealer in real estate and acting as a commission agent, but when requested to give some instances where he advanced American interests he states that he is a dealer in vermillion and yellow lead. Thus he advances American interests and further states, 'The way I advance American trade is by importing it or by advising China merchants and acquaintances to deal and use American goods, sometimes I get samples for them and give them all the information I can concerning the American manufactured goods and products. I have imported American fire proof safes, dry goods and fancy goods. About half of the Hankow ricksha springs are American manufacture which was imported by me. I also, for my own private household use, send one or two orders home every year and try to get my acquaintances to do the same. When the goods arrive, I generally show them to the merchants and friends and tell them to compare the articles with the other foreign goods and they will see the superior quality for themselves. All our houses when building or repairing, when wood is used, we use American wood, locks, hinges, and other things are American manufactured. So far as a fire proof safe is concerned and some of the Hankow ricksha springs there is reason to believe that his statement is correct, but there is considerable doubt whether he did it purely for the advancement of American interests or as an owner desiring to obtain the best articles. The same is true in regard to small articles used in his buildings.

"His knowledge of American articles is not sufficient to qualify him to be of any assistance in the extension of American trade and his plans are purely for the extension of his own business regardless of the source of supply and regardless of the origin of the goods used.

"In reply to an inquiry as to correspondence with America during the last three years he says:— 'Within the last three years I have had business correspondence with Montgomery Ward and Company in Chicago, Illinois, and with Reverend Reed, Minister of the Church of Grace, now called the Holy Cross House in St. Louis, Missouri.' It is known to this Consulate General that correspondence with Reverend Reed was to obtain copy of his or his brother's birth or baptismal certificate. With Montgomery Ward and Company was for household articles illustrated in this firm's catalogue on file in this office.

"In regard to his health, and it is this which, if estopped, prevented the presumption of expatriation. There is no question but that he is physically unable to return to the United States, as he is, excepting his mind, a total paralytic unable to move, and has been for fifteen years, and on this account he has been registered, but it is respectfully submitted to the Department that one who is seriously ill invariably realizes that he should return to the country and locality of his nativity where his closest relatives abide, and in no other way can health be restored is his imagination. He was a healthful lad of twelve years when he came to China, and what ailments he had were contracted in this country. He has never attempted to prove that the American climate had a detrimental effect on his health. His registration has been provisional *only* pending instructions, because it is understood that for ill health to overcome the presumption of expatriation it must be of such a character that a return would be a detriment and it is not believed that an incurable illness which prevents travel shall be the cloak to cover citizenship, unless it be accompanied by some well established desire to resume residence in America."

The Department of State, to which the question was finally referred, declined to approve decedent's registration on the ground of a discretionary right "to refuse its protection to one who has left the United States for permanent residence abroad" but it was also stated, thru Director Carr of the Consular Service, that

> "In the absence of any statute prescribing that by prolonged residence abroad a native citizen of the United States shall be presumed to have expatriated himself, the Department refrains from expressing an opinion on that point."

The question of decedent's nationality being thus expressly left open and a determination thereof being necessary before the exercise of jurisdiction to pass upon the instrument here offered for probate, the situation appears to call for an investigation and decision of the question presented by the recitals of the consular document above quoted, viz: whether continued residence abroad under the circumstances there detailed *ipso facto* forfeits the status of a native citizen. We are, of course, not considering the question of consular registration which is a ministerial act under direction of a coordinate branch of the government.

II

At Common Law there seems to have been no method by which a subject or citizen could lose that status. As was declared in an early English case [11]

> "It is not in the power of any private subject to shake off his allegiance and transfer it to a foreign prince."

Nor was the rule peculiar to English law. The doctrine "once a citizen always a citizen" was as much a part of the Common Law of America[12] as of England. And while the political branch of the Government recognized the right of expatriation on the part of subjects of other powers and accepted them as American citizens, the courts adhered to the doctrine that as to our own citizens "allegiance, without mutual consent, is indissoluble."[13]

This legal situation continued for more than three-quarters of a century after the foundation of the Federal Government. At last in 1868 Congress passed an Act reciting in the preamble that "the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people" and providing

11. The Case of Aeneas MacDonald, Foster's Crown Law, 59, Scott's Cases on International Law, 370 (1747).

12. The Williams Case, Wharton's State Trials 652, Scott's Cases on International Law 372 (1797); Shanks v. Dupont, 3 Pet. (U.S.) 242 (1830); Kent's Commentaries 11,60.

13. Wharton's State Trials, 658.

> "That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this government which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government."[14]

This was followed three years later by a convention between the United States and Great Britain providing for mutual recognition by each contracting nation of the right of expatriation on the part of certain of its own and the other's nationals.[15]

But this legislation was far from sufficient, for it failed to prescribe the mode of expatriation. As was observed by President Grant in a message to Congress some five years after the passage of the statute last cited:

> "The United States, who led the way in the overthrow of the feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance, are among the last to indicate how their own citizens may elect another nationality. * * * I invite Congress now to mark out and define when and how expatriation can be accomplished."[16]

But Congress was slow to act and meanwhile various theories and practices arose in the political branch of the Government to meet exigencies. Thus the Department of State had occasion to announce not infrequently that the Government would not extend its protection to American citizens who should acquire a permanent residence in a foreign country.[17] In most of these cases the subject was a naturalized citizen and in some of them his conduct had been quite inconsistent with the retention of American citizenship. But it was expressly declared by one head of the Department, a distinguished American lawyer, that—

> "Continued residence of a native American abroad is not expatriation, unless he performs acts inconsistent with his American nationality and consistent only with the formal acquirement of another nationality, and the same rule holds equally good in the case of a naturalized citizen of the United States who may reside abroad otherwhere than in the country of his original allegiance."[18]

The arbitrators of certain Spanish and American claims[19] are quoted as having decided that—

> "A citizen of the United States who, being of lawful age, leaves the United States and establishes himself in a foreign country, without any definite intention to return to the United States, is to be considered as having expatriated himself."[20]

But after a somewhat extensive search we have found no decision by any regularly established court announcing that doctrine. There are indeed certain Philippine cases[21] adopting expressions of the State Department similar to those above noticed, but these are mere *dicta* since they did not and could construe the American naturalization laws which are not in force in the Philippines.

14. Act of Congress of July 27, 1868, 15 United States Stats. a Large, 223, chap. CCXLIX, Sec. 1.
15. 17 United States Stats. at Large, 841.
16. United States Foreign Relations (1873) I. vii.; Messages and Papers of the Presidents (Richardson) VII. 239 et seq.
17. Wharton's Int. Law Digest II, 447 et seq.; U. S. Foreign Relations (1888) I, 510 et seq.
18. Secretary Evarts in U. S. Foreign Relations (1880) 960.
19. 17 U. S. Stats. at Large 839.
20. Moore's International Arbitrations III, 2565.
21. Lorenzo v. Collector of Customs, 15 Phil. 559; Munoz v. Collector of Customs, 23 Phil. 494; Lim Teco v. Collector of Customs, 24 Phil. 84; Roa v. Collector of Customs, 23 Phil. 315. Moreover the opinions do not show careful research. That in the case last cited (per Trent J.) declares e. g. that "there is no mode of renunciation of citizenship prescribed by law in the United States," altho the Act of 1907 prescribing such mode had then been in force for some five years.

From the first the trend of judicial and legal thought in the United States appears to have held consistently to the effect that something more than mere residence abroad is required in order to effect a forfeiture of citizenship. Thus a Virginia decision, early in the century declares—

> "A temporary absence will not divest a man of the character of citizen, or subject of the state, or nation to which he may belong. There must be a removal with an intention to lay aside that character, *and he must actually join himself to some other community*."[22]

Four years later Mr. Justice Washington, presiding in the Federal Circuit Court, made the following observations in the case of an American who had then been residing with his family in England for eleven years—

> "It is true, that a man may obtain a foreign domicil, which will impress upon him a national character for commercial purposes, and may expose his property, found upon the ocean, to all the consequences of his new character; in like manner, as if he were, in fact, a subject of the government under which he resides. But he does not, on this account, lose his original character, or cease to be a subject or citizen of the country where he was born, and to which his perpetual allegiance is due."[23]

The Department of Justice accepted this view. Attorney-General Black announced that—

> "Expatriation includes not only emigration out of one's native country, but *naturalization in the country adopted as a future residence*."[24]

So Attorney-General Williams, writing in 1873, five years after the passage of the Expatriation Act, said—

> "When a citizen of the United States goes abroad without intending to return, he takes one indispensable step towards expatriation; but to effect a complete annihilation of all duties and obligations between the Government of his native country and himself, which expatriation implies, it is necessary that he should become a resident in some foreign country with an intent to remain there, superadded to which *there must be acts in the direction of becoming a citizen or subject of such foreign country, amounting at least to a renunciation of United States citizenship*."[25]

III

Thus the law stood until 1907 when Congress for the first time provided a statutory mode of expatriation.[26] Section 2 of that statute reads in part as follows—

> "That any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state."

The balance of the section relates entirely to naturalized citizens with whom we are not here concerned. This Act is, as we have seen, in derogation of the Common Law which recognized no right or mode of expatriation. The rule is that such a statute must be strictly construed.[27] Moreover, the maxim *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* is, according to Mr. Broom's classical work,[28] "never more applicable than when applied to the interpretation of a statute." Thus

22. Murray v. M'Carty, 2 Munf. 394 (1811) citing Puff. b. 8, c. 11, s. 3, p. 869; Hein. b. 2, c. 10, s. 230.
23. U. S. v. Gillies, Pet. (CC.) 159, 3 Wheeler Crim. Cas. 308, 25 Fed. Cas. 1321.
24. Opinions of the Attorney-General, IX, 359.
25. Id. XIV, 297, 298.
26. Act of March 2, 1907. 34 U. S. Stats. at Large p. 1228, chap. 2534.
27. Cyc. XXXVI, 1179 note 16.
28. Broom's Legal Maxims 664*

where an act specifies one or more modes of accomplishment other modes are by implication excluded.[29]

The Act of 1907 prescribes two modes of expatriation by a native citizen, viz: (1) foreign naturalization and (2) taking the oath of allegiance to a foreign state. No other modes being recognized or mentioned, these would seem under the rules above quoted to be exclusive.

Moreover, the situation of American citizens in China, and other countries where our Government exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, is wholly different from that where such jurisdiction does not obtain. When an American citizen takes up his abode in England, e.g., he subjects himself to its laws and administrative regulations and to the jurisdiction of its courts. To a great extent his own government ceases to exercise authority over him. But an American citizen in China, whether residing temporarily or permanently, remains as much under the jurisdiction of his government, its laws and its institutions as if he were residing at home. Moreover, it is now well settled in our law that such a citizen may even acquire an American domicile in China.[30] It is one of the elements of citizenship as prescribed in the constitutional definition[31] that one is "subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."[32] Under the Act of 1907 that jurisdiction would seem to continue until the native citizen has become naturalized in China. And it seems that such a process was not possible during decedent's lifetime. Under the so-called "Manchu Code" (Ta Ching Lu Li) capital punishment was imposed upon "all persons renouncing their country and allegiance, or devising the means thereof."[33] And while the Treaty of 1868 recognized on the part of both contracting parties "the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his allegiance,"[34] it appears that until 1912[35] no provision was promulgated by which a foreigner might acquire Chinese nationality; that the machinery for applying that law has but lately been provided if at all; and that no case of naturalization thereunder has yet occurred. There is no claim that the decedent ever acquired, or sought to acquire, such naturalization. On the contrary it appears that his claim of American citizenship was constant and steadfast and the sole ground for impugning it seems to be that he married and settled in China and remained here during most of his life without a definite intention of returning to his native country. The impossibility of his becoming a Chinese national has merely this bearing; that if his American citizenship was forfeited he was, and had to remain, a man without a country, his estate cannot be administered in any court, and his family is left without legal status, recognition, protection or even means of support. A conclusion which would entail such a chain of catastrophes ought never to be announced unless the law imperatively requires it. We do not find that the American law does require it but on the contrary our researches have led us to the opposite conclusion.

We accordingly find from the evidence—

(1) That the deceased, Robert Edmund Lee, was born, lived and died an American citizen;

(2) That he left property, of the value of more than Five Hundred Dollars, United States currency, within the jurisdiction of this court where he died on July 3, 1917;

(3) That the instrument offered in evidence as Exhibit "A" is the last will and testament of the said decedent; that it was voluntarily and validly executed by him at a time when he was of sound mind and disposing memory; and that the same was intended to be his last will and testament;

(4) That said instrument names as executrix Daisy Lee, the wife of said decedent, and that no reason appears why Letters Testamentary should not issue to her.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that said instrument be and it hereby is admitted to probate as the last will and testament of said decedent and that since the said instrument authorizes her to serve without bond, such Letters issue to the said Daisy Lee as Executrix upon her taking and subscribing the oath according to law.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER.
Judge.

29. *England.* "Affirmatives in statutes that introduce a new rule imply a negative of all that is not within the purview. Hob. 298. And when a statute limits a thing to be done in a particular form, it includes in itself a negative, viz. that it shall not be done otherwise. Plowd. 206 b. Affirmative words in a statute do *sometimes* imply a negative of what is not affirmed, as strongly as if expressed. Nott, J., in Cohen v. Hoff, 2 Tredway, 661." (Kent's Commentaries I, 467, *note*)
Iowa. District Township v. City of Dubuque, 7 Iowa 262.
New Mexico. In re Attorney-General, 2 N. M. 49, 56.
Oregon. Scott v. Ford, 52 Or. 288, 97 Pacific 99.
Tennessee. Rich v. Rayle, 2 Humph. 404, 407
Texas. Bryan v. Sundberg, 5 Tex. 418, 423.

30. In re Robert's will (U. S. Court for China, Estate No. 10); In re Allen's will (U. S. Court for China, Estate No. 41), American Journ. of Int. Law, I, 1029; Mather v. Cunningham, 105 Maine 326, 74, Atl. Rep. 809, American Journ. of Int. Law 4, 446.

31. Federal Constitution, Amendment XIV, Sec. 1.

32. In re Look Tin Sing, 21 Fed. 905, where Field, J., construes this phrase.

33. Chinese Code, Stauton's translation, Sec. CCLV.

34. Treaties between China and Foreign States (Shanghai 1908) I, 527, Art. V.

35. Law of 18th day of the 11th moon, of the first year of the Republic.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: D. Hinston, Nanking; Mrs. M. F. Kline; J. G. Budd; Mrs. W. Beehmeyer, Sydney; Dr. and Mrs. Hall, Sydney; A. S. Jones, Sydney; V. Nattara; J. W. Hanssemann, Manila; Thompson, Manila; Lt. A. Blanc, Manila; John Carcker, Chinkiang; F. C. Charman, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Roberts, Manila; Mrs. W. W. Baker, Manila; R. Horne; J. M. Baramore, Santa Barbara; E. E. Paramore, Santa Barbara; B. M. Bell, Canton; B. M. Webb, Hongkong; F. N. Bell, Canton; T. Dallin, Hongkong; J. M. Howard, Boston; W. M. Welde; G. Mouler; R. Rovits, San Francisco; Mrs. G. Rovits, San Francisco; J. N. Boyd, New York; F. R. Pendleton, Boston; Tambrem, France; J. H. Moore, New York; H. C. Joyce, London; H. C. Joyce, London; A. O. Jensen, Local; Mrs. and Miss P. N. Forum, Shanghai; R, E. Burke, Shanghai; T. M. Meyrick; S. P. Clement, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs, P. C. Hanson, Hankow; E. R. Hill, Kohe; Mrs. E. R. Hill, Kobe; S. D. Main, Hangchow; M. Mazza, Peking; T. P. Murfiet, Boston; W. H. Burke, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. J. Fair, Singapore; A. R. Waite, Shanghai; F. A. M. Kragh, Seattle; F. W. Doggett; F. W. Allonby, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Karinska; Wasilieo; M. Rato, Tientsin; A. P. Tucker, Hangchow; G. T. Sargent; T. L. Jackson, Bankok; F. L Douglass, San Francisco; A. K. Ginsman, London; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cockell, Tientsiu; S. J. L. Tusker, Holland; The Meyer Steeler; Holland; C. A. Schoolmaster, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. Lichfield, Japan; Miss A. J. Suffin, Hangchow; Jos. Alaston.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mrs. E. F. Hinter; D. O. Keats; Mr. and Mrs. Verplanck, Newchwang; W. Sherer, Hankow; H. W. Dean, Hankow, F. E. Crembills; E. Alabaster; Mrs. E. A. Kendergan, Manila; Miss A. Kendergan; Manila; George Mah; Ah Ham; H. M. Richards, Hongkong; Louis Getz, San Francisco; Bawvetsh; R. T. Rocknell; Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Yokohama; S. J. Burn, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lang; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Kino, Hankow; H. Steger, Hankow; Miss O. H. S. Pchnetz; Cennet, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Gelbart; W. P. Hough, Manila; S. Black, Peking; A. Norvalls; L. D. Cooper, Harbin; A. T. Cooper, Harbin; R. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bixby, San Francisco. A. Fraser; J. R. Green; Miss G. A. Tilburn; Mrs. Fichman, Russia; G. Kraslavsky, Tsingtau; H. Baldwin; Chungking; C. Trunin, tientsin; Mrs. Clarke, Tientsin; J. Naftaly, Tientsin; H. Berkner; Mrs. Marten, Nanking; A. R. White; Mr. and Mrs. H. Watt; Mr. and Mrs. H. Kirschbraun, San Francisoo; Mr. and Mrs. C. Eakmann, San Francisco; Mrs. Montrie, San Francisco; E. C. Kopp, Nanzing; J. Etoter, Ningpo.